

COMPUTER PROGRAM APPLICATIONS TO
TACTICAL CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Martin David Sullivan

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THESIS

COMPUTER PROGRAM APPLICATIONS TO
TACTICAL MISSILE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

by

Martin David Sullivan

June 1981

Thesis Advisor: Gerald H. Lindsey

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Computer Program Applications to
Tactical Missile Conceptual Design

by

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Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S., Georgia Institute of Technology, 1975

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
June 1981

ABSTRACT

This thesis is comprised of four independent computer programs and their related operating instructions. Each of these programs focuses on a particular facet of tactical missile design. The topics covered include guidance and trajectory calculations, rocket motor propulsion sizing, warhead design, and aerodynamic coefficient determination. The programs are developed from accepted mathematical procedures and are tailored to optimize operator interaction for educational purposes. This thesis is intended to be utilized as a supplement to the thesis Tactical Missile Conceptual Design by D.R.Redmon, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1980.

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Finally, a certain acknowledgement must be provided to the staff of the Naval Postgraduate School Computer Center who, in the process of installing and debugging a whole new computer system, have made this thesis a most exciting and memorable undertaking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The programs contained in this thesis were assembled expressly to supplement the work of Dan Redmon in his thesis, Tactical Missile Conceptual Design. Two of the programs, LPATH, the trajectory model, and LAERO1, the aerodynamic coefficients program, originated in Redmon's thesis and were expanded/modified for use on the Naval Postgraduate School's new IBM 370 computer system. The other two programs were generated for this thesis and utilize the procedures and principles outlined by Redmon.

The specific intention of these programs is to provide students of tactical missile engineering and design with a method of solving complex mathematical routines rapidly and interactively. Each of the programs request data which are likely to be used as design parameters for the topics concerned. The programs also allow repeated operation with input alteration capability, allowing the user to personally optimize his design. This approach was chosen to allow students to understand the relationships various input parameters have with the final solutions.

II. TRAJECTORY MODELS

A. DESCRIPTION AND ORIGIN OF PROGRAM

This program applies the principles of missile guidance laws to the terminal phase (the last 5 to 10 seconds) of a missile trajectory in order to determine the maximum normal acceleration on the missile for a given scenario. Of the three general guidance law categories, pursuit guidance is not included in the program capability. It has been found that pursuit guidance invariably produces a tail-chase situation, greatly reducing an anti-air missile's effectiveness against maneuvering targets of similar speed characteristics. Line-of-sight guidance and proportional navigation guidance are both options of the program.

Figure (II-1) shows a typical encounter geometry as required for this program. The encounter is considered to occur entirely within a two-dimensional plane. No differentiation is required or assumed concerning the orientation of the encounter plane. The plane may be at any angle to the horizontal as desired by the program user. The reference direction is an arbitrary choice by the program user. The angles shown are positive in value, however the program does not require positive angles. If TAL were 150 degrees, it could also be entered as -210 degrees. The IRA term represents the initial range to the target.

Tangential velocities (air speeds) of the missile and the target are considered by the program to be constant throughout the problem. Since the program concerns itself with only the final moments of a trajectory, this is a reasonable consideration. Target normal accelerations, when specified by the user, are also held constant throughout the problem for the same reason. The missile normal

Program Variables
 θ = LOS (line of sight angle)
 α_t = TAL (target alpha)
 α_m = MAL (missile alpha)
 V_t = TSP (target speed)
 V_m = MSP (missile speed)
 R_t = IRT (initial range to
 target from missile
 launch point)
 R_m = IRM (initial range to
 missile from
 launch point)

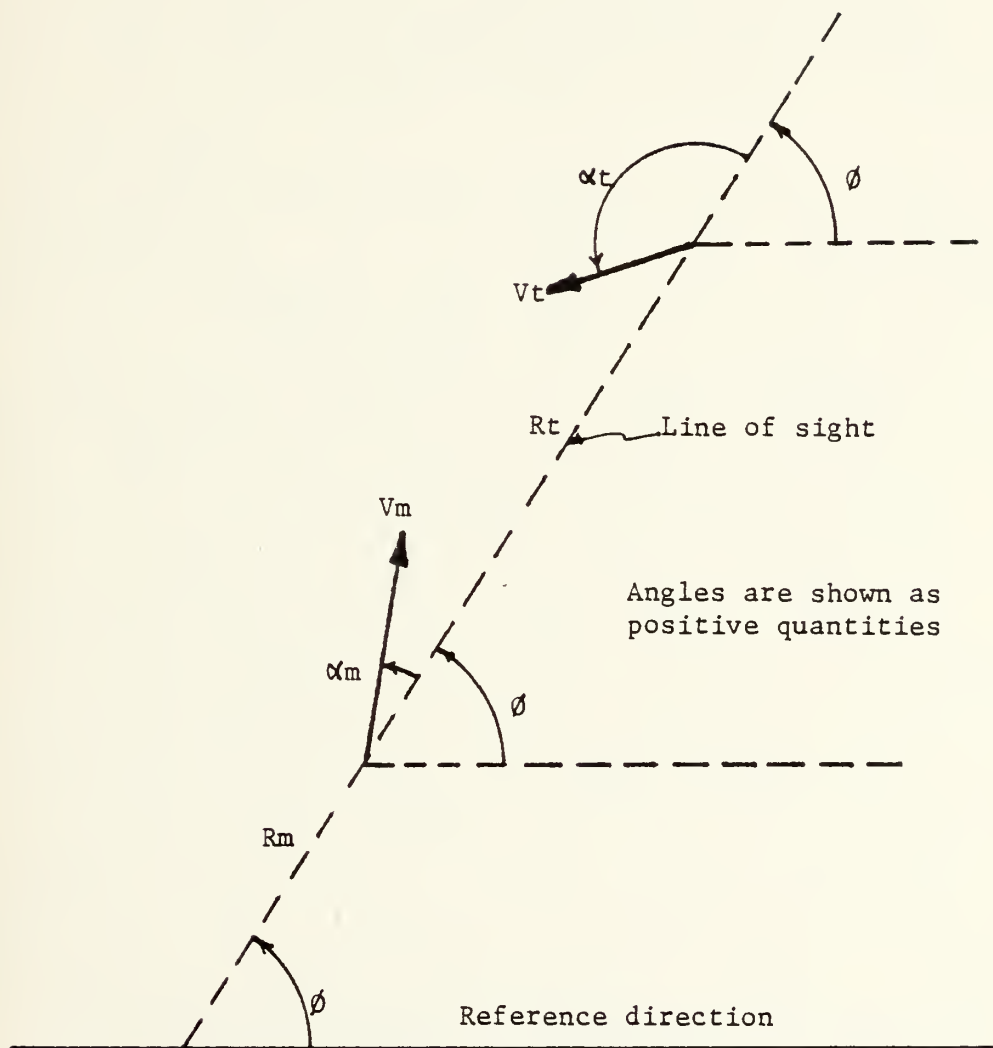


Figure (II-1). Encounter geometry

acceleration, however, is a function of the guidance laws and will vary according to the resulting flight path requirements. A constraint on the encounter is that the missile normal acceleration must be zero at the start of the problem.

The program "flies" both the missile and the target as simple points in space with no consideration given to aerodynamics. The missile will always strike the target dead center when it is given the proper speed advantage for the encounter since there is no provision for statistical miss analysis. The unbounded nature of the missile normal acceleration allows the missile to turn as rapidly as necessary to hit the target.

This program analyzes the given encounter by time increment calculations. As is the case with all integrations conducted by incremental steps, the accuracy of the results is a function of the increment size. The results will become increasingly accurate as the time increment is made smaller. However, as the time increment decreases in size, the length of the output becomes increasingly longer. The user must balance the desire for accuracy against the amount of time he wishes to spend on the computer terminal.

The primary output is a tabular listing of the missile and target coordinates at each time increment. The coordinate frame is established within the encounter plane with the abscissa oriented along the reference direction. The problem stops once the missile has passed its closest point of approach to the target. Output then provides the time to intercept from time of problem initiation and the maximum acceleration the missile was required to endure. A Versatec plot of overlaying successive encounters is an optional output.

This program originated as two separate BASIC programs written by Redmon [Ref. 1] for use on the HP 9830 desktop calculator. It was subsequently translated into FORTRAN IV for use on the IBM 370 computer system.

B. USER INSTRUCTIONS

If it is desired to abort the operation of this program prematurely, two methods are available. When the program is waiting for data entry, press **ENTER**. When the program is not waiting for data entry but is processing, type "HX" and press **ENTER**. Both actions will return the terminal to CMS mode.

When the screen becomes full, or "MORE...." appears in the status area, clear the screen by pressing **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously. At several points in the program, the user will be directed to "CLEAR SCREEN AND INPUT 0". This is to provide proper positioning of the output on the screen for ease of reading. If any other symbol than "**4**^A**///**" should appear in the lower left of the screen, press **RESET** and continue.

1. Turn the terminal on with the red **1**
0 switch.
2. When the large "NPS" appears after about 30 seconds, press **RESET**, then press **ENTER**.

3. When "CP READ" appears in the status area on the lower right of the screen, type "L nnnnP", where nnnn is your 4-digit user number, then press **ENTER**.

4. You will now be asked for your password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.

5. Your personal file must contain a PROFILE EXEC routine with the appropriate Fortran GLOBAL statement. If it does not, type "GLOBAL TXTLIB FORTMOD2 MOD2EEH", then press **ENTER**.

6. Type "LINK TO xxxxP 191 AS 192 RR", where xxxx is the 4-digit user number for the project file, then press **ENTER**.

7. You will now be asked for the project file password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.

8. Type "ACCESS 192 B" and press **ENTER**.

9. Press **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously to clear screen.

10. Type "LPATH" and press **ENTER**.


11. Input the following data as it is requested on the screen by typing the data and then pressing **ENTER**. Ensure that the data is input as either decimal or integer as specified. The terms in parenthesis below are the program variable names.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Value range</u>
Trajectory option (TITLE)	none	0=Line-of-sight 1=Proportional navigation 2=Both
Time increment (DEL)	seconds	Larger than .0001 times the problem time
Navigation constant (NAV)	none	2.5 to 6.5
LOS Angle (LOS)	degrees	0.0 to 360.0
Initial target range from the launch site (IRT)	meters	Larger than the missile range
Target speed (TSP)	m/sec	Larger than 0.0
Target normal acceleration (TAC)	m/sec/sec	Positive is to target's left
Initial target angle to line of sight (TAL)	degrees	0.0 to 360.0 the
Missile speed (MSP)	m/sec	Larger than 0.0
Initial missile range from launch site (IRM)	meters	Such that impact occurs in less than 10 seconds

12. If you desire to rerun the problem, or want to run a new problem, answer the questions appropriately when asked by the terminal after the execution of the current problem.

13. To receive the printout and plot of your encounters, answer "no" to rerunning or restarting the problem when asked by the terminal and follow the directions presented on the screen.

14. Upon completion of the program, type "LOGOFF" and press **ENTER**.

15. Turn the terminal off with the red  switch.

C. EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

1. Example II-A. Line-of-sight Non-maneuvering Crossing Target

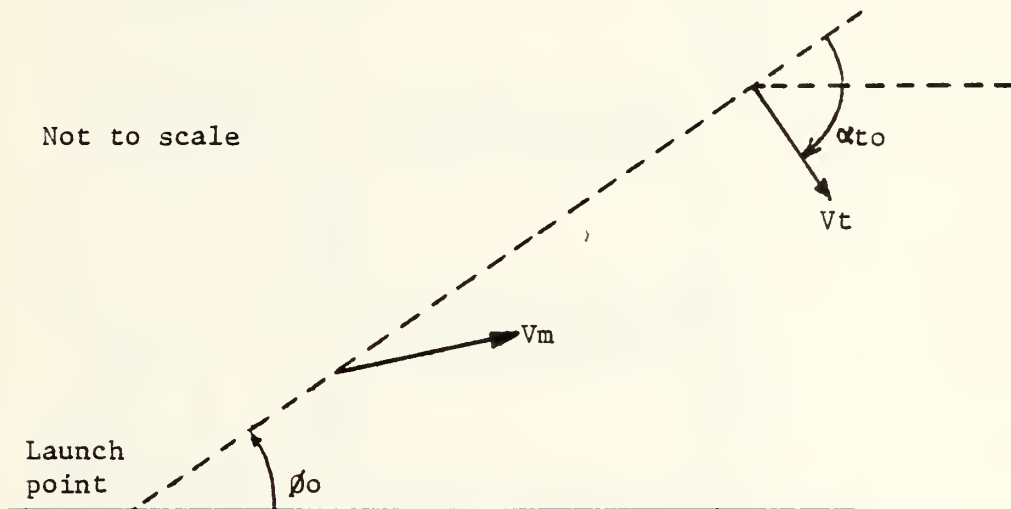


Figure (II-2). Non-maneuvering crossing target

$R_t=10000$ meters

$R_m=9000$ meters

$\theta_0=30.0$ degrees

$\alpha_{to}=-90.0$ degrees

$a_t=0$

$V_t=200$ meters/second

$V_m=800$ meters/second

Figure (II-3). Versatec plot of example II-A

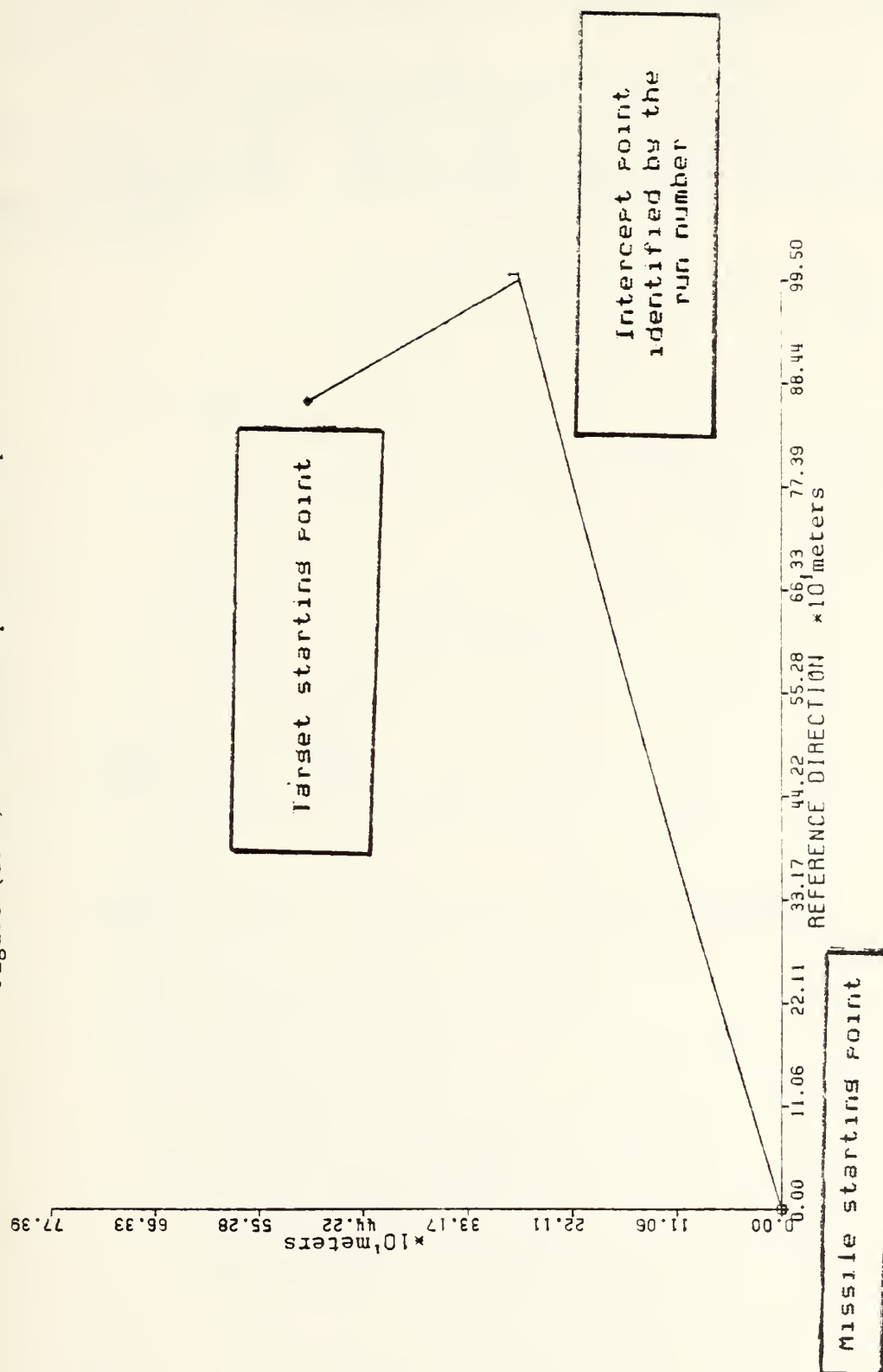


Table (II-1) is the corresponding computer output for this encounter. As indicated, the missile maximum normal acceleration is

$$a_m = -32.00 \text{ m/sec/sec or } -3.26 \text{ g's.}$$

Figure (II-3) is the Versatec plot of the engagement.

2. Example II-B. Proportional Navigation Maneuvering Crossing Target

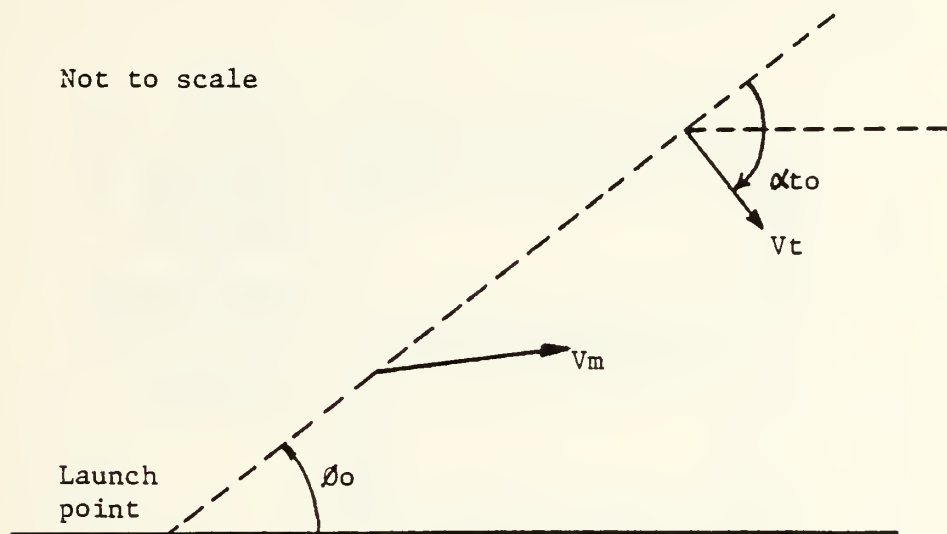


Figure (II-4). Maneuvering crossing target

$$R_t = 10000 \text{ meters}$$

$$R_m = 9000 \text{ meters}$$

$$\theta_0 = 30.0 \text{ degrees}$$

$$\alpha_{to} = -90.0 \text{ degrees}$$

$$a_t = 156.8 \text{ m/sec/sec (16 g's)}$$

$$V_t = 200 \text{ meters/second}$$

$$V_m = 800 \text{ meters/second}$$

$$\text{Navigation constant} = 3.06$$

Figure (II-5). Versatec plot of example II-B

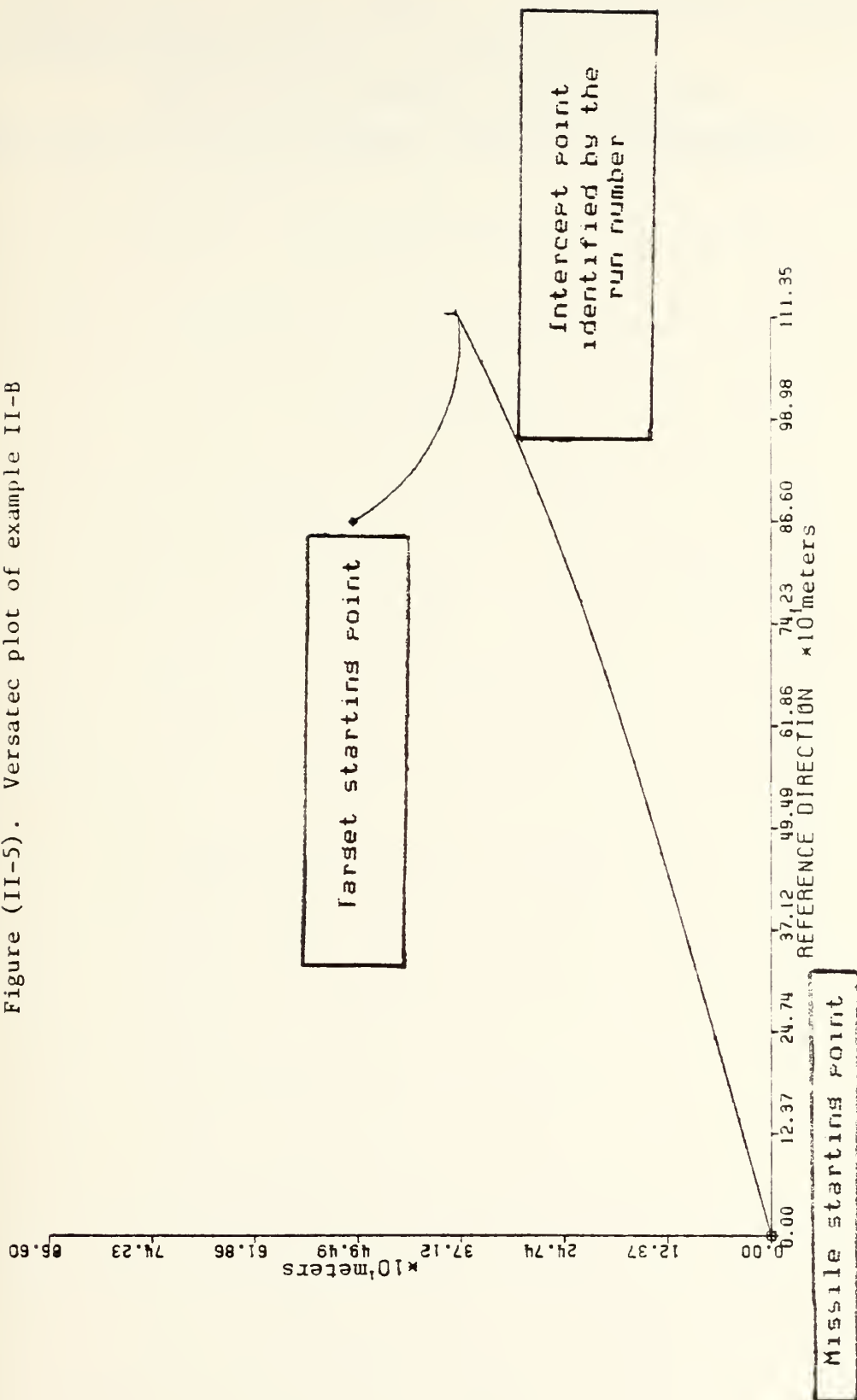
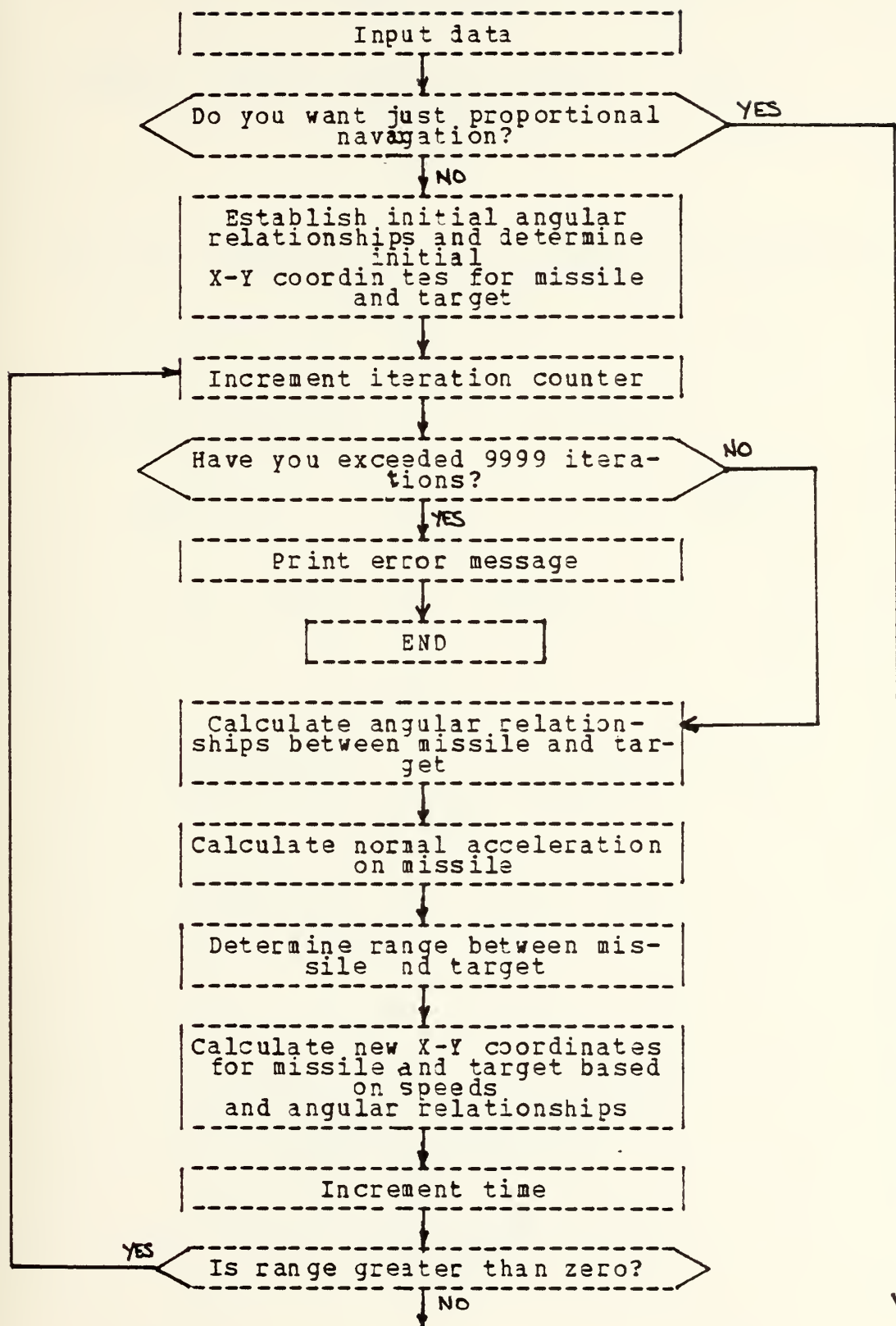


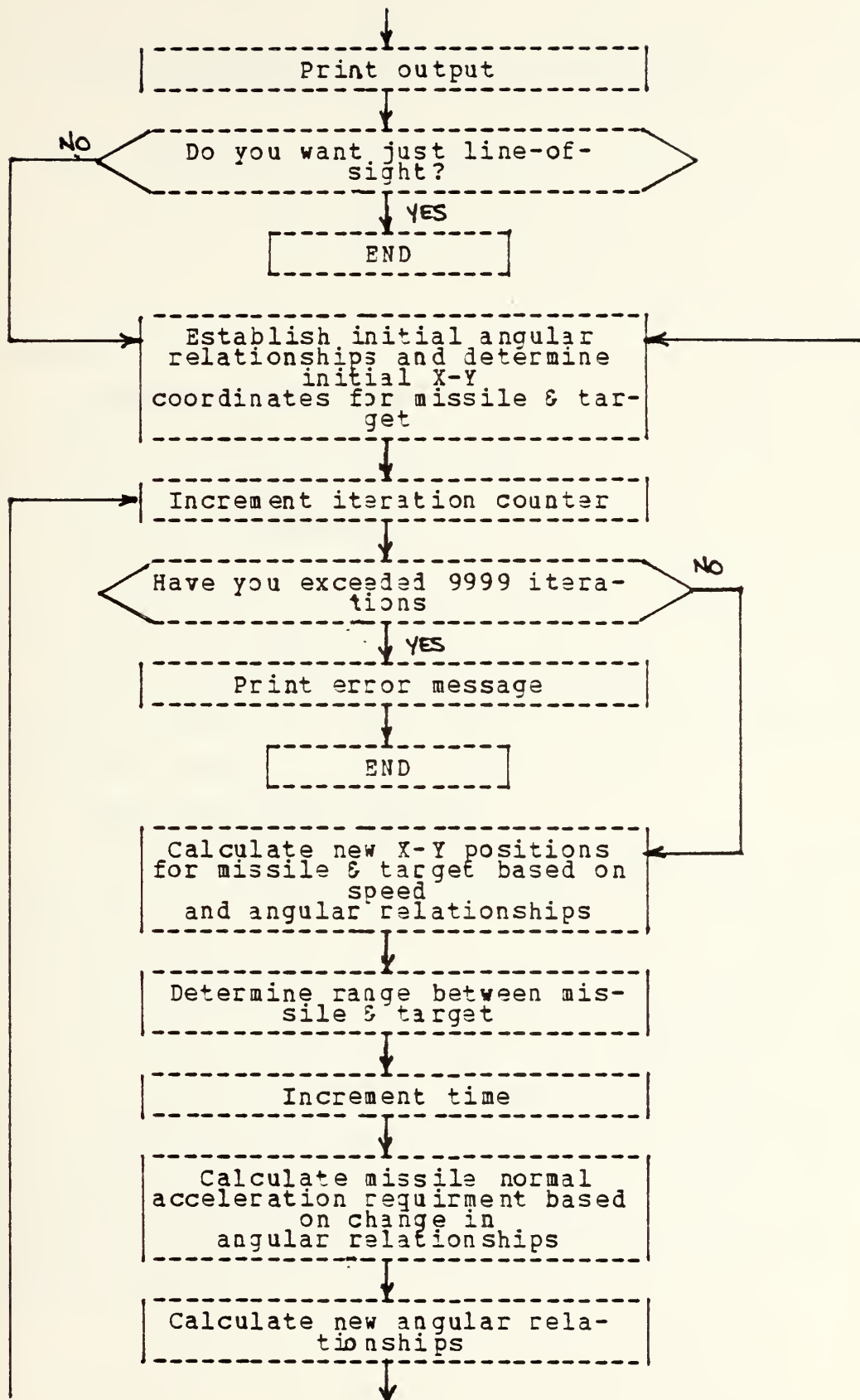
Table (II-2) is the computer output for this encounter.
The missile maximum normal acceleration is

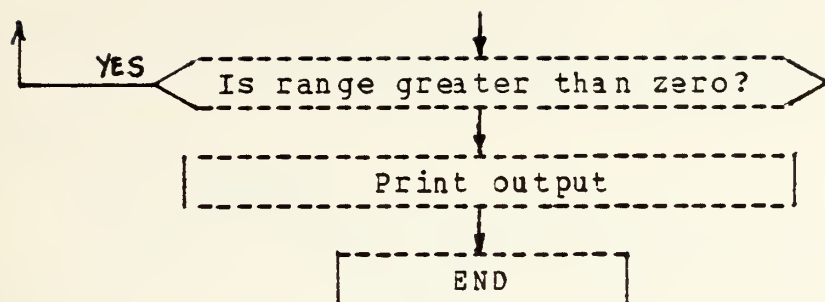
$$a_m = 283.94 \text{ m/sec/sec} \text{ or } 28.95 \text{ g's.}$$

Figure (II-5) is the Versatec plot of the engagement.

D. PROCEDURAL FLOWCHART







E. PROGRAM CHANGES

1. Language Translation.

The two BASIC programs contained in Reference 1 were translated into standard FORTRAN IV.

2. Program Condensation.

The two individual programs were combined to form a single integrated routine which allows the user to choose either of the two guidance laws or both for a given encounter. The two original programs were meshed such that only the actual guidance law algorithms are separate routines, all input and output routines are now common.

3. Input and Output Facility.

The data input instructions were modified to maximize user facility on the IBM 370 System 3278 terminals. Completion of data input is now followed by data feedback for user verification prior to actual program execution.

Data output has been expanded to provide data delivery to three destinations; to the user's terminal for observation, to a printer file for hardcopy duplication of the terminal display, and to a plot data file for subsequent use by the plot program. The destinations are options chosen by the user for each execution of the program. Up to nine different problems can be printed and plotted each time the program is entered.

The program can now be rerun multiple times without exiting and re-entering each time. The user has a choice of either rerunning the same problem or initiating a new problem completely.

4. Plot Program.

PATHPLOT FORTRAN was developed to produce a Versatec plot picture of the encounter. It will produce a single plot each time the program is entered and will plot up to 9 engagements in an overlaying manner. This format was adopted to allow comparisons of successive input data modifications.

5. Data Overcapacity Check.

If the user initiates a problem requiring more than 9999 iterations, the program will stop. The user will be notified of the error and given the opportunity to rerun the problem.

6. Initial Missile Acceleration.

Initial missile acceleration was removed as a user input variable and established as zero. Due to the mathematical nature (i.e., no physical constraints) of the program, any "wrong" accelerations of the missile in the initial state were immediately "corrected" by the algorithm. The model is better served by providing no initial accelerations.

7. Theta Angles.

Both the target and the missile theta angles (the angles between the velocity vectors and the reference direction) were removed as user input variables. The program now calculates the theta angles from other input data, reducing redundancy and possible contradiction of input data.

8. Initial Conditions Perspective.

Originally, the missile guidance calculations started at $t=0$. Specifically, the anchor point for the line

of sight solution was the point where the missile commenced the problem, whether or not that was on the launch site. This produced a situation removed from reality where the LOS anchor point should be at the fire control location, usually at or near the launch site. A similar, though less pronounced, condition existed for the proportional navigation solution. The program was modified to provide proper positioning of the external guidance reference. As a result of the modification, an additional output is the correct lead angle for the missile at the start of the problem. This angle is based on the assumption that neither the target nor the missile have maneuvered prior to time $t=0$.

III. WARHEAD DESIGN

A. DESCRIPTION AND ORIGIN

This program develops a warhead using the same methods as presented by D Redmon [Ref. 1]. However, its capability is somewhat greater and it applies the relationships in a slightly different manner. This program was written for this thesis in FORTRAN IV for use on the IBM 370 computer system 3278 terminals. It is configured expressly for operator-computer interaction.

It starts with an initial input of data from which a table of fragment initial velocities is generated and presented to the user. From this, the user selects values for fragment mass and impact velocity and another table is generated and displayed. From this one, the desired probability of hit given a detonation is selected and the final solution is produced. At various points during the operation of the program, the user will have opportunities to alter or revise selected parameters.

The program is limited to a cylindrical warhead with either a solid or hollow core. The fragments are required to be square in shape and are sized by the program. Figure (III-1) illustrates the shape of the warhead and the location of various input and output quantities.

Initially, the target altitude is used to determine the atmospheric density, temperature and speed of sound. These values are, in turn, used to calculate required initial velocities for the fragments. The program is preloaded with various values for the fragment mass and impact velocity, which are used to generate the table of initial velocities. These velocities come from the following relationship:

$$V(\text{hit}) = V_i [\exp(-ks)]$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2m} \rho_a A C_d$$

where $V(\text{hit})$ is the impact velocity, V_i is the initial velocity, s is the kill radius, m is the fragment mass, ρ_a is the atmospheric density, A is the plan area of the fragment, and C_d is the drag coefficient of the fragment.

The ballistic limit velocity is calculated for the various presized fragments and is provided as a reference when choosing an appropriate impact velocity. The ballistic limit velocity is that velocity at which one half of the fragments will penetrate the target's skin and the other half will not. The empirical relationship, developed by A. E. Fuhs [Ref. 6], presents the ballistic limit velocity as a function of the fragment size to skin thickness ratio. His function dealt with steel fragments impacting an aluminum plate. His results were modified to qualitatively account for different skin materials and fragment densities.

Next computed is the fragment spray angle and the critical miss distance. The spray angle is a function of the initial velocity, the detonation velocity and the warhead length. The critical miss distance is defined as the range where the fragment spray exactly covers the entire target. The critical miss distance is used by the program to separate the two functions which determine the average number of hits received by the target. The program assumes the target is always centered within the fragment spray and aligned perpendicular to the central ray of the spray.

A selection of warheads is then produced, one for each of a preloaded set of P_d 's (probability of a hit given a detonation) to provide the user with a P_d versus warhead weight/size trade off comparison. This sizing process is based entirely on the following relationship:

$$P_d = 1 - \exp(-a)$$

where a is the average number of hits. The variable a , as shown by Redmon [Ref. 1], is a function of the cube of the warhead radius. The user then chooses a desired P_d which, in turn, produces the final warhead sizing.

Values that are shown in tabular form for user selection and input into the program are not limited to those displayed. Any value in between the displayed values or completely outside of the value range may be used. The one exception is that P_d can never be selected to be larger than .999 and may even, if forced by the program limitations, be required to be lower. Since ultimately in this algorithm, P_d is a function of the warhead radius, the maximum value for P_d may be reduced in order to keep the radius within the original input parameters. The user is notified if this condition occurs.

Useful reference information for some common explosives and case materials is contained in the following tables.

Table (III-1). Characteristics of common explosives

<u>Explosive</u>	<u>Density (lb/cu.in)</u>	<u>$2E$ (ft/sec)</u>	<u>V_d (ft/sec)</u>
TNT	.0574	7600.	21785.
BDX	.0596	9300.	26837.
HMX	.0665	10230.	29934.
PETN	.0625	9300.	27231.
TETRYL	.0585	8200.	25755.
COMP B	.0607	8800.	25722.
OCTOL	.0650	9500.	28356.

Table (III-2). Densities of common case materials

<u>Case material</u>	<u>Density (lb/cu.in)</u>
Steel	.283
Aluminum	.100
Uranium	.688
Titanium	.163
Lead	.410

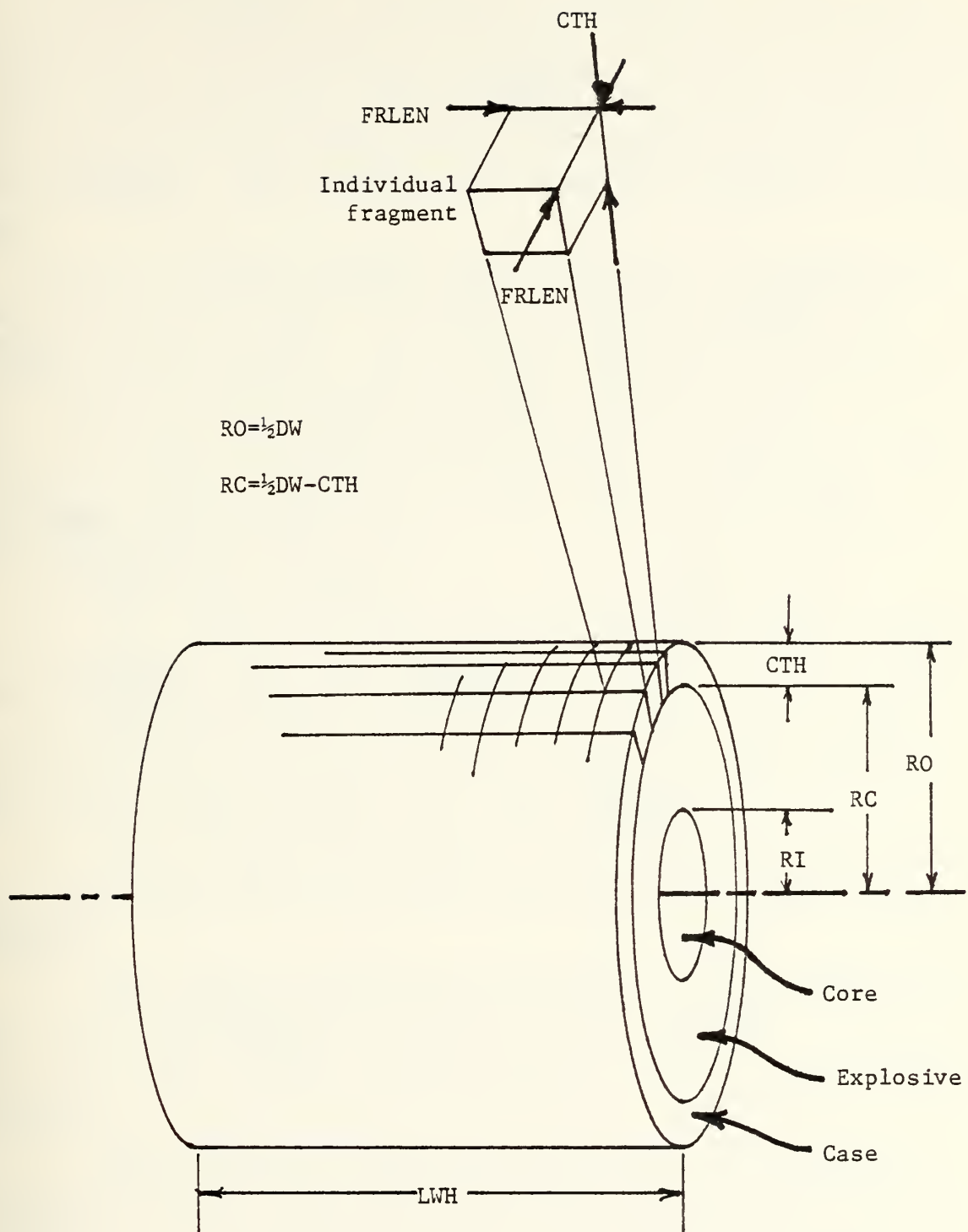




Figure (III-1). Form of warhead as used by the program

B. USER INSTRUCTIONS

If it is desired to abort the operation of this program prematurely, two methods are available. When the program is waiting for data entry, press **ENTER**. When the program is not waiting for data entry but is processing, type "HX" and press **ENTER**. Both actions will return the terminal to CMS mode.

When the screen becomes full, or "MORE...." appears in the status area, clear the screen by pressing **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously. At several points in the program, the user will be directed to "CLEAR SCREEN AND INPUT 0". This is to provide proper positioning of the output on the screen for ease of reading. If any other symbol than "4^A should appear in the lower left of the screen, press **RESET** and continue.

1. Turn the terminal on with the red  switch.
2. When the large "NPS" appears after about 30 seconds, press **RESET**, then press **ENTER**.

3. When "CP READ" appears in the status area on the lower right of the screen, type "L nnnnP", where nnnn is your 4-digit user number, then press **ENTER**.

4. You will now be asked for your password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.

5. Your personal file must contain a PROFILE EXEC routine with the appropriate Fortran GLOBAL statement. If it does not, type "GLOBAL TXTLIB FORTMOD2 MOD2EEH", then press **ENTER**.

6. Type "LINK TO xxxxP 191 AS 192 RR", where xxxx is the 4-digit user number for the project file, then press **ENTER**.

7. You will now be asked for the project file password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.

8. Type "ACCESS 192 B" and press **ENTER**.
9. Press **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously to clear screen.
10. Type "LBOMB" and press **ENTER**.
11. Input the following data as it is requested on the screen by typing the data and then pressing **ENTER**. Ensure that the data is input as either decimal or integer as specified. The terms in parenthesis are the program variable names. Input the following variables as decimal values:

Explosive density (XDEN)	lb/cu.in
Explosive Gurney constant (GC)	ft/sec
Explosive detonation velocity (VD)	ft/sec
Case material density (CDEN)	lb/cu.ft
Desired kill radius (RKILL)	feet
Warhead diameter (DW)	inches
Warhead length-to-diameter ratio (LTD)	
Target length (LT)	feet
Target mean width (WT)	feet
Target vulnerability, P(k/h) (PKH)	
Target altitude (ALT)	feet
Target skin thickness (TTH)	inches
Target skin material (MAT)	1.0=Aluminum
	2.0=Fiberglass/Kevlar
	3.0=Steel

12. After entering the above data, you will be presented with an initial velocity table built around your desired kill radius. The initial velocities will be listed as a function of fragment mass and impact velocity. Also provided will be the ballistic limit velocities for each of the fragment masses. Input the following parameters as decimal values:

Fragment mass (IFMLB(1))	grains
Impact velocity (VHIT(1))	ft/sec

13. You will now be presented with a shopping list of warheads developed for a range of Pd's. The warheads are described by the following quantities:

Warhead weight in pounds (total weight)

Case thickness in inches

Core diameter in inches

Number of fragments from the warhead

Number of fragments hitting the target

Edge length of the fragments in inches


Input the following parameter as a decimal value:

Desired probability of a hit given a detonation (PDF)

14. If you desire to rerun the problem, or want to run a new problem, answer the questions appropriately when asked by the terminal after the execution of the current problem.

15. To receive the printout of your encounters, answer "nc" to rerunning or restarting the problem when asked by the terminal and follow the directions presented on the screen.

16. Upon completion of the program, type "LOGOFF" and press **ENTER**.

17. Turn the terminal off with the red  switch.

C. EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

1. Example III-A

It was desired to build a warhead which would kill a typical cruise missile flying at 100 feet altitude. The warhead was required to have a lethal radius of 50 feet with a Pd of 0.98. TNT was selected for the explosive and steel was chosen for the case material. The diameter of the missile was 13.5 inches.

Table (III-3) outlines the input parameters. Table (III-4) shows the program output. After the initial velocity table was displayed at the terminal, the fragment mass was chosen to be 130 grains and the impact velocity was selected to be 2500 feet per second. After the Pd table was displayed, 0.98 was entered as the kill probability.

2. Example III-B

A warhead was required which would kill a typical manned aircraft at 30000 feet. A lethal radius of 75 feet was specified. The warhead was limited in weight to 50 pounds and needed to have a core diameter of at least 5 inches. The diameter of the missile was 10.0 inches. HMX was chosen as the explosive and depleted uranium as the case material.

Table (III-5) outlines the input parameters. Table (III-6) shows the program output. After the initial velocity table was displayed at the terminal, the fragment mass was chosen to be 210 grains and the impact velocity was selected to be 5000 feet per second. After the Pd table was displayed, it was determined that the fragments were too large and the fragment mass was then reduced to 100 grains. The impact velocity was also reduced to 3000 feet per second. When the Pd table was redisplayed, 0.995 was chosen as the desired kill probability.

TABLE (III-3). INPUT DATA FOR EXAMPLE III-A

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INPUT DATA:

01)	EXPLOSIVE DENSITY	0.05740	LB/CU.IN
02)	EXPLOSIVE GURNEY CONSTANT	7600.00	FT/SEC
03)	EXPLOSIVE DETONATION VELOCITY	21785.00	FT/SEC
04)	CASE MATERIAL DENSITY	0.2830	LB/CU.IN
05)	DESIRED KILL RADIUS	50.0	FEET
06)	WARHEAD DIAMETE	13.50	INCHES
07)	WARHEAD LENGTH-TJ-DIAMETER RATIO	2.50	
08)	TARGET LENGTH	36.00	FEET
09)	TARGET WIDTH	3.50	FEET
10)	TARGET VULNERABILITY, P(K/H)	0.150	
11)	TARGET ALTITUDE	100.	FEET
12)	TARGET SKIN THICKNESS	0.060	INCHES
13)	TARGET SKIN MATERIAL	STEEL	

TABLE (III-4). OUTPUT DATA FOR EXAMPLE III-A

INITIAL VELOCITY TABLE FOR 50.0 FT KILL RADIUS				
IMPACT VELOCITY	50 GR.	100 GR.	FRAGMENT 200 GR.	250 GR.
1000.	2513.	2078.	1895.	1714.
2000.	5027.	4156.	3789.	3429.
3000.	7540.	6235.	5684.	5143.
4000.	10054.	8313.	7579.	6857.
5000.	12567.	10391.	9473.	8571.
6000.	15081.	12469.	11368.	10286.
BALLISTIC LIMIT	641.	533.	476.	412.
FRAGMENT MASS	130.0 GRAINS			
IMPACT VELOCITY	2500. FT/SEC			

FRAGMENT MASS				
PD	WARHEAD WEIGHT	CASE THICKNESS	CORE DIAMETER	FRAGMENTS ON TARGET
0.999	183.17	0.55	10.51	3587.64
0.990	139.85	0.48	11.14	2392.40
0.980	125.45	0.45	11.35	2032.49
0.950	105.03	0.41	11.65	1556.62
0.900	88.15	0.38	11.89	1196.59
KILL PROBABILITY..... 0.980				LENGTH
WARHEAD DESCRIPTION-----				0.35
				0.37
				0.38
				0.40
				0.42

WARHEAD WEIGHT	125.45 POUNDS
EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT	45.39 POUNDS
CASE WEIGHT	80.07 POUNDS
CASE THICKNESS	0.4513 INCHES
CORE DIAMETER	11.35 INCHES
FRAGMENT WEIGHT	130.00 GRAINS
FRAGMENT DIMENSIONS	0.381 X 0.451 INCHES
NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	2032.
NUMBER OF HITS ON TARGET	41.
PROBABILITY OF KILL (PD)	0.980
INITIAL FRAGMENT VELOCITY	4886.8 FT/SEC
CRITICAL MISS DISTANCE	1912.1 FEET

TABLE (III-5). INPUT DATA FOR EXAMPLE III-B

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INPUT DATA:

01) EXPLOSIVE DENSITY	0.06650	LB/CU.IN
02) EXPLOSIVE GURNEY CONSTANT	10230.00	FT/SEC
03) EXPLOSIVE DETONATION VELOCITY	29934.00	FT/SEC
04) CASE MATERIAL DENSITY	0.6880	LB/CU.IN
05) DESIRED KILL RADIUS	75.0	FEET
06) WARHEAD DIAMETE	10.00	INCHES
07) WARHEAD LENGTH-TO-DIAMETER RATIO	2.00	
08) TARGET LENGTH	60.00	FEET
09) TARGET WIDTH	20.00	FEET
10) TARGET VULNERABILITY, P(K/H)	0.100	
11) TARGET ALTITUDE	30000.	FEET
12) TARGET SKIN THICKNESS	0.180	INCHES
13) TARGET SKIN MATERIAL	ALUMINUM	

TABLE (III-6). OUTPUT DATA FOR EXAMPLE III-B

INITIAL VELOCITY TABLE FOR 75.0 FT KILL RADIUS				
IMPACT VELOCITY	50 GR.	100 GR.	150 GR.	200 GR.
1000.	1329.	1253.	1218.	1196.
2000.	2658.	2507.	2436.	2393.
3000.	3988.	3760.	3654.	3589.
4000.	5317.	5014.	4873.	4785.
5000.	6646.	6267.	6091.	5982.
6000.	7975.	7521.	7309.	7178.
BALLISTIC LIMIT	329.	277.	249.	231.

FRAGMENT MASS..... 210.0 GRAINS
 IMPACT VELOCITY..... 5000. FT/SEC

WARHEAD				FRAGMENTS	
PD	WEIGHT	CASE THICKNESS	CORE DIAMETER	NUMBER ON TARGET	LENGTH
0.999	90.17	0.27	7.95	1480.22	0.40
0.990	68.82	0.23	8.41	986.93	0.43
0.980	61.73	0.22	8.56	838.42	0.44
0.950	51.67	0.20	8.77	642.08	0.46
0.900	43.3	0.19	8.95	493.54	0.48

INITIAL VELOCITY TABLE FOR 75.0 FT KILL RADIUS				
IMPACT VELOCITY	50 GR.	100 GR.	150 GR.	200 GR.
1000.	1329.	1253.	1218.	1196.
2000.	2658.	2507.	2436.	2393.
3000.	3988.	3760.	3654.	3589.
4000.	5317.	5014.	4873.	4785.
5000.	6646.	6267.	6091.	5982.
6000.	7975.	7521.	7309.	7178.
BALLISTIC LIMIT	329.	277.	249.	231.

FRAGMENT MASS..... 100.0 GRAINS
 IMPACT VELOCITY..... 3000. FT/SEC

FRAGMENTS	
NUMBER ON TARGET	LENGTH
1480.22	0.40
986.93	0.43
838.42	0.44
642.08	0.46
493.54	0.48

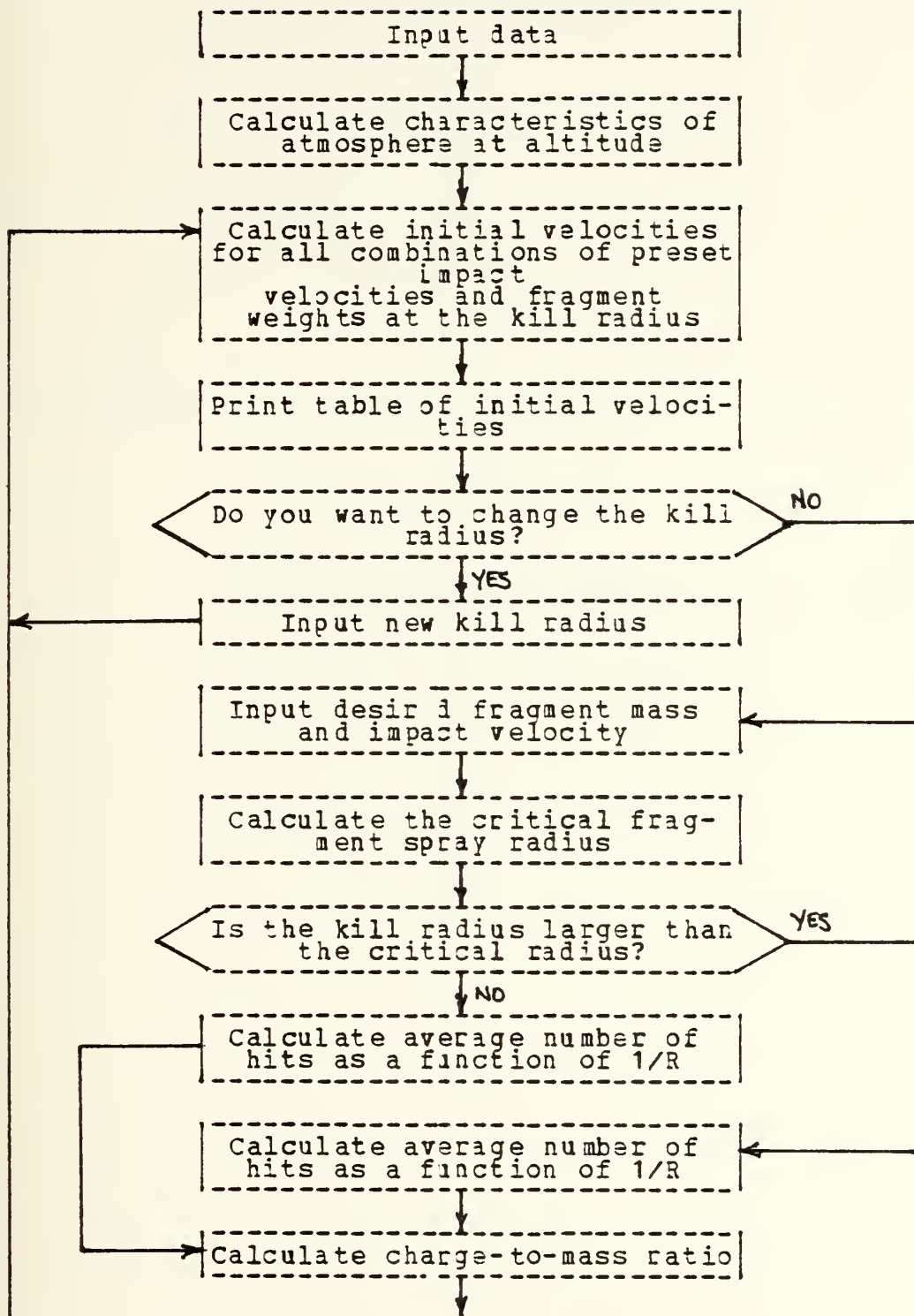
TABLE (III-6). CONTINUED

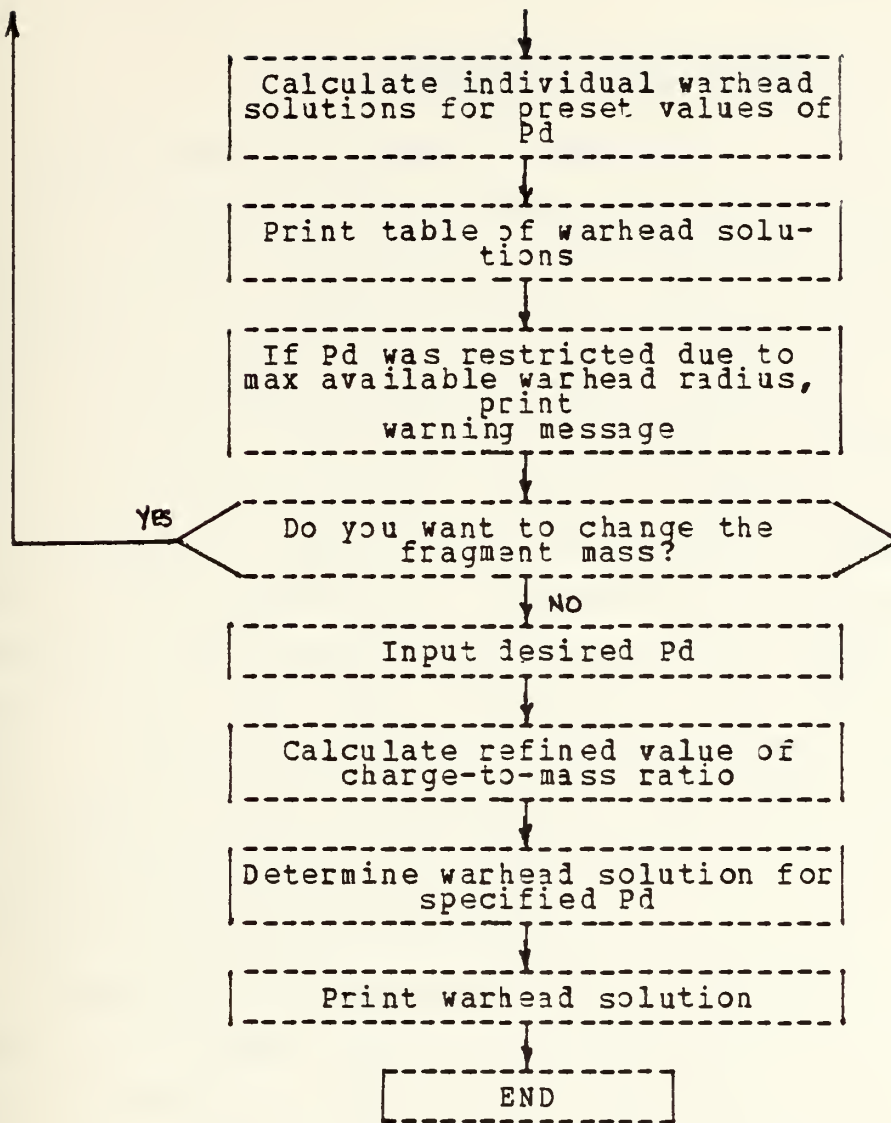
PD	WARHEAD WEIGHT	CASE THICKNESS	CORE DIAMETER	NUMBER	FRAGMENTS ON TARGET	LENGTH
0.999	52.41	0.36	8.92	1306.57	66.54	0.24
0.990	40.00	0.32	9.10	871.07	44.36	0.26
C.980	35.87	0.30	9.16	739.97	37.69	0.27
0.950	30.03	0.27	9.25	566.66	28.86	0.27
0.900	25.20	0.25	9.33	435.55	22.18	0.29

KILL PROBABILITY..... 0.995

WARHEAD DESCRIPTION	WARHEAD WEIGHT	EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT	CASE WEIGHT	CASE THICKNESS	CORE DIAMETER	FRAGMENT WEIGHT	FRAGMENT DIMENSIONS	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	NUMBER OF HITS ON TARGET	PROBABILITY OF KILL (PD)	INITIAL FRAGMENT VELOCITY	CRITICAL MISS DISTANCE
	43.91	5.67	38.24	0.3322	9.04	100.00	0.250 X 0.332	1002.	51.	0.995	3760.3	6230.0
											FT/SEC	FEET

D. PROCEDURAL FLOWCHART





IV. PROPULSION MOTOR SIZING

A. DESCRIPTION AND ORIGIN OF PROGRAM

This program provides a method for the preliminary sizing of a solid propellant rocket motor for a boost-sustain trajectory of a tactical missile. The analytical method was developed by Redmon [Ref. 1] and was expanded with the addition of material from Platzek [Ref. 2] and Hill [Ref. 3]. The program was written for this thesis in FORTRAN IV for use on the IBM 370 computer system. Essentially, the analysis consists of sizing the booster motor from differential velocity and acceleration requirements with limitations imposed by the physical dimensions of the missile. The booster is at all times considered to be a core-burning motor. The sustainer motor calculations are controlled by the maximum range specified by the user and by the solution of the booster motor. The sustainer can be either a core-burning or an end-burning motor.

The rocket motor configuration is assumed to be either an integral booster-sustainer motor as shown in Figure (IV-1) or a staged motor as in Figure (IV-2). The booster and the sustainer always burn exclusively, or, in other words, one is not burning while the other one is. The nozzle half angle is specified by the user consistent with space available in the missile. If a staged motor is utilized, both nozzles will have the same half angle.

The booster calculations start by determining the amount of thrust needed to boost the total weight of the missile to its cruise velocity at the prescribed acceleration. From this, the necessary amount of propellant is estimated and the process is iterated to account for the decreasing mass situation. The chamber pressure is initially estimated by

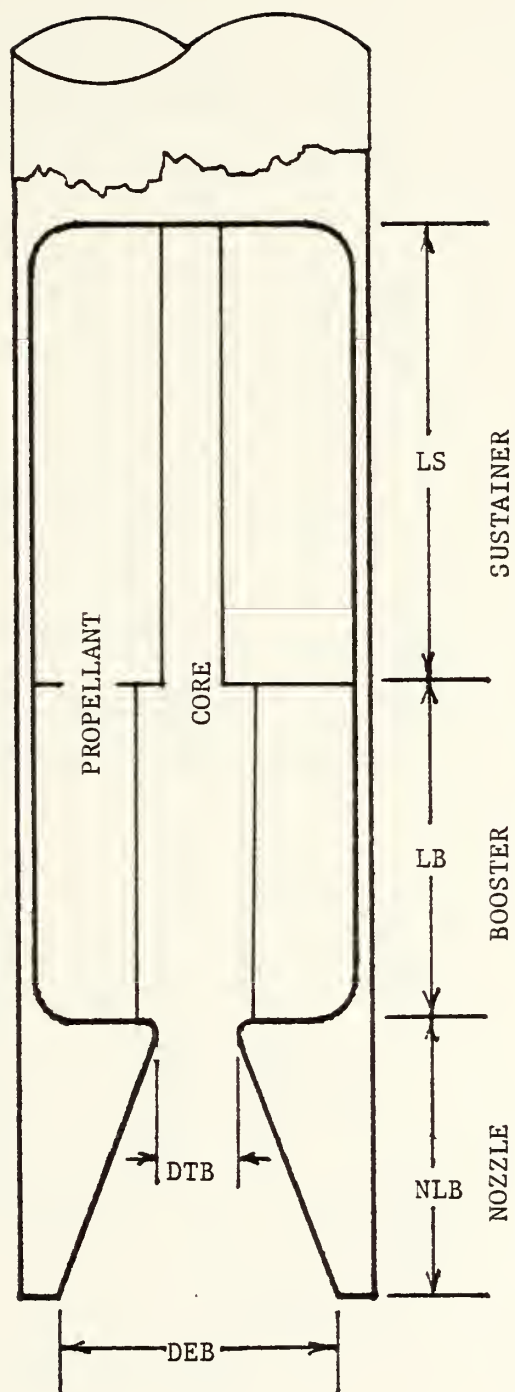


Figure (IV-1). Integral booster-sustainer motor

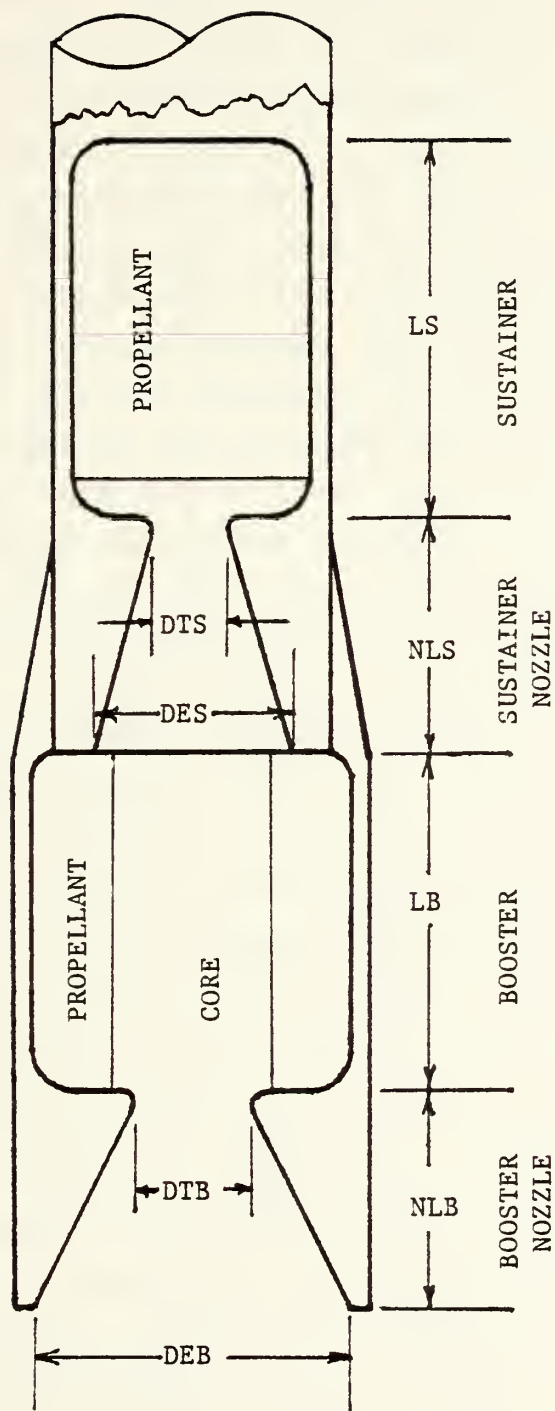


Figure (IV-2). Staged motor

minimizing the motor weight to propellant specific impulse ratio, as presented by Redmon [Ref. 1]. The next step of the program is to size the nozzle using the now known initial pressure ratio. Once the ideal nozzle is developed, the chamber pressure is raised or lowered as necessary in an attempt to cause the nozzle exit diameter to exactly match the booster diameter. However, if the integral motor option is used, the program will drive the nozzle as small as it can without violating one of the following limits in order to increase the probability that the sustainer will operate properly. The iterative process has two limits: an absolute maximum of 2000 PSI chamber pressure [Ref. 2] and a minimum of 1000 PSI if the pressure had previously been higher. The solution can be less than 1000 PSI if the pressure remained below that level throughout the problem. Also limited is the exit pressure to ambient pressure ratio. At the low end, it is limited to 0.4 to prevent flow separation in the nozzle. At the high end, it is limited to 2.5 to prevent excessive underexpansion and loss of physical reality in the program results [Ref. 4]. The burn rate is initialized at a potential maximum of 1.25 inches/second [Ref. 2] and is allowed to decrease to arrive at a compatible burn area and web thickness combination.

The sustainer motor, in the integral motor case, is virtually a continuation of the booster solution. The initial thrust requirement is determined by increasing the cruise speed drag to account for speed loss through maneuvers. It is also then refined for weight change if any climbing or diving is required to reach the target altitude. The nozzle is the same one as developed for the booster except that the throat area will be expanded as a result of the erosion effect. From the new area ratio, a pressure ratio is determined. The chamber pressure and thrust coefficient are then

iterated until a steady chamber pressure evolves to provide the required thrust. If at any time it drops below 125 PSI, the program will stop since this is considered a minimum chamber pressure for proper propellant combustion. The exit pressure to ambient pressure ratio remains subject to the same restrictions. The burn rate starts at 0.45 inches/second [Ref. 2] and is decreased to provide an acceptable web thickness and burn area. The solution can be either an end burner or a core burner, depending on the burn area required.

The sustainer for the staged motor is solved in essentially the same manner as the booster. The two major exceptions are that it can produce an end burner if the burn area is small enough and the thrust required is based on the cruise drag and not the velocity to be gained. The chamber pressure is limited to an absolute maximum of 800 PSI and a minimum of 250 PSI if the pressure had previously been higher [Ref. 2]. The same pressure ratio restrictions apply and the burn rate starts at 0.45 inches/second.

Other motor-nozzle combinations can be created from the results of this program on a first-order approximation basis. Figures (IV-3) and (IV-4) illustrate two possible methods for separating the motor nozzles without resorting to staging. Although these two methods will probably have the same weight disadvantage that staging does, they can be packaged in to a smaller volume of space. A hint for "creative construction" is to rerun the problem after sizing the motors using a smaller missile diameter to force the nozzles to a smaller size.

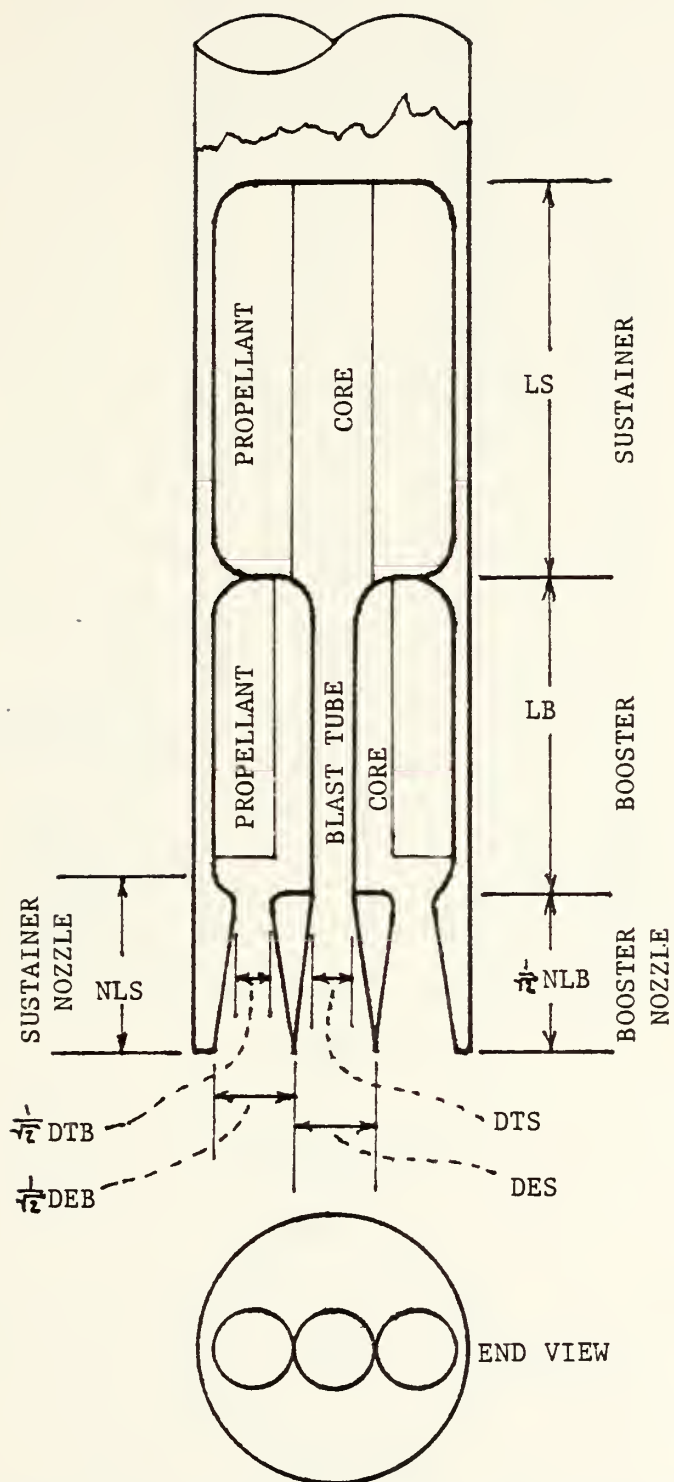


Figure (IV-3). Separate nozzles (nonstaged motors). The values are obtained from the staged motor option.

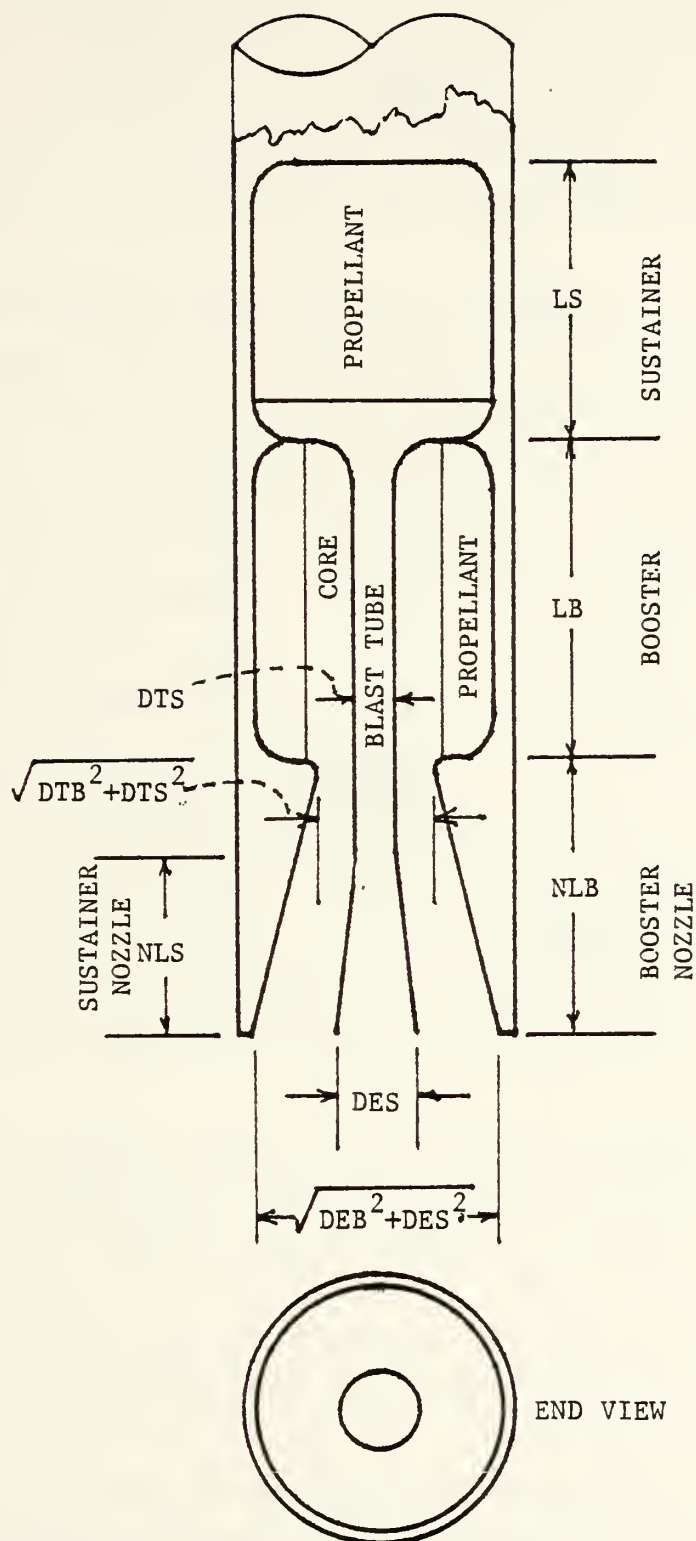




Figure (IV-4). Concentric nozzles (nonstaged motors)
The values are obtained from the staged motor option.

B. USER INSTRUCTIONS

If it is desired to abort the operation of this program prematurely, two methods are available. When the program is waiting for data entry, press **ENTER**. When the program is not waiting for data entry but is processing, type "HX" and press **ENTER**. Both actions will return the terminal to CMS mode.

When the screen becomes full, or "MORE...." appears in the status area, clear the screen by pressing **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously. At several points in the program, the user will be directed to "CLEAR SCREEN AND INPUT 0". This is to provide proper positioning of the output on the screen for ease of reading. If any other symbol than "4^A should appear in the lower left of the screen, press **RESET** and continue.

1. Turn the terminal on with the red  switch.
2. When the large "NPS" appears after about 30 seconds, press **RESET**, then press **ENTER**.
3. When "CP READ" appears in the status area on the lower right of the screen, type "L nnnnP", where nnnn is your 4-digit user number, then press **ENTER**.
4. You will now be asked for your password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.
5. Your personal file must contain a PROFILE EXEC routine with the appropriate Fortran GLOBAL statement. If it does not, type "GLOBAL TXTLIB FORTMOD2 MOD2EEH", then press **ENTER**.
6. Type "LINK TO xxxxP 191 AS 192 RR", where xxxx is the 4-digit user number for the project file, then press **ENTER**.
7. You will now be asked for the project file password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.

8. Type "ACCESS 192 B" and press **ENTER**.
9. Press **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously to clear screen.
10. Type "LPROP" and press **ENTER**.
11. Input the following data as it is requested on the screen by typing the data and then pressing **ENTER**. Ensure that the data is input as either decimal or integer as specified. The terms in parenthesis are the program variable names.

The following variables are required inputs for both motor option problems.

Motor option	(IMOTOR)	0=integral motors 1=staged motors
Launch altitude	(LALT)	feet
Launch weight	(WL)	pounds
Launch velocity	(VBI)	feet/second
Launch elevation angle	(ELB)	degrees
Boost acceleration	(A)	gravities
Cruise velocity	(VBF)	feet/second
Cruise velocity drag	(DRAGS)	pounds
Maximum range to target	(R)	nautical miles
Maximum target altitude	(TALT)	feet
Booster propellant specific impulse	(ISPB)	seconds
Booster propellant density	(DENSB)	pounds/cu. inch
Booster exhaust specific heat ratio	(GB)	
Sustainer propellant specific impulse	(ISPS)	seconds
Sustainer propellant density	(DENSS)	pounds/cu. inch
Sustainer exhaust specific heat ratio	(GS)	
Nozzle half angle	(ALN)	degrees

The following variables are required inputs for the integral motors option only.

Nozzle design altitude	(ALTBN)	feet
Nozzle erosion rate	(ER)	inches/second
Missile diameter	(DB)	inches
Case yield strength	(YIELD)	PSI
Case density	(DENSC)	pounds/cu. inch

The following variables are required inputs for the staged motors option only.

Booster design altitude	(ALTBN)	feet
Booster diameter	(DB)	inches
Booster case yield strength	(YIELD)	PSI
Booster case density	(DENSC)	pounds/cu. inch
Sustainer design altitude	(ALTSN)	feet
Sustainer diameter	(D)	inches
Sustainer case yield strength	(YIELD)	PSI
Sustainer case density	(DENSCS)	pounds/cu. inch

12. This program will cue the user when the input parameters have dictated a scenario which either cannot be achieved within reality or produce less than optimum requirements on the propulsion system of the missile. They are not definitive and are only intended to make the user aware of a situation which may need correction. The following is a list of available cue messages with short definitions.

"SUSTAINER NOT CALCULATED SINCE THE BOOSTER BURNOUT RANGE EXCEEDS THE DESIGN RANGE." This can result from entering an extremely short range for the missile, or it can be caused by a very low acceleration requirement.

"SUSTAINER NOT CALCULATED; THE BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN PREVENTS SUSTAINER OPERATION. RECOMMEND STAGING OR INDEPENDENT NOZZLES." This occurs only when using the integral motors option. Then scenario described to the program can cause the booster nozzle to be too large to

maintain the proper chamber pressures when the motor has shifted to sustainer operation. This usually occurs when a large acceleration is demanded but the thrust required for the cruise trajectory is small.

"BOOSTER BURN RATE WAS ADJUSTED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE WEB THICKNESS." This occurs quite often and simply indicates that the burn rate was decreased from its potential physical maximum of 1.25 inches/second.

"THE BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO THE MISSILE DIAMETER," and "THE SUSTAINER NOZZLE DESIGN WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO THE MISSILE DIAMETER." The nozzle was not able to be designed for optimum pressure ratios at the mid point of the boost trajectory. Usually, the exit diameter is solved larger than the missile diameter and is subsequently reduced to fit.

"BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN IS NOT OPTIMUM DUE TO EXCESSIVE BOOSTER CHAMBER PRESSURES," and "SUSTAINER NOZZLE DESIGN IS NOT OPTIMUM DUE TO EXCESSIVE SUSTAINER CHAMBER PRESSURES." If the nozzle cannot be downsized without exceeding pressure thresholds (2000 PSI for the booster and 800 PSI for the sustainer), the chamber pressure is held just below the pressure threshold and the nozzle area ratio will be adjusted to allow the nozzle to fit in the missile.

"THE SUSTAINER MOTOR HAS A CORE-BURNING GRAIN." The required burn area for the sustainer was too large to permit an end burning grain with a properly realistic burn rate.

"SUSTAINER BURN RATE WAS ADJUSTED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE WEB THICKNESS." This indicates the sustainer burn rate was lowered from a potential maximum of 0.45 inches/second to provide a proper web thickness.

"THE SUSTAINER MOTOR HAS AN END BURNING GRAIN." The required burn area for the sustainer was small enough to permit an end burning grain. The burn rate is then adjusted to correspond with the nonreduceable burn area.

"REESTIMATION OF LAUNCH WEIGHT IS REQUIRED FOR THESE MISSILE PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS." The scenario described to the program produced a motor whose weight is either larger than 75% of the total or less than 25% of the total.

"ENLARGEMENT OF DIAMETER IS RECOMMENDED DUE TO A VERY HIGH LENGTH-TO-DIAMETER RATIO FOR THE MOTOR." This cue indicates the length-to-diameter ratio is greater than 15. Other components of the missile will make the missile's overall length-to-diameter ratio even larger.

13. Immediately after completion of the solution, the program will ask if you want to receive a hardcopy printout of that particular solution. A "yes" answer stores that solution in a file for retrieval by the user when he finishes with the program.

14. If you desire to rerun the problem, or want to run a new problem, answer the questions appropriately when asked by the terminal after the execution of the current problem.

15. To receive the printout of your encounters, answer "no" to rerunning or restarting the problem when asked by the terminal and follow the directions presented on the screen.

16. Upon completion of the program, type "LOGOFF" and press ENTER.

17. Turn the terminal off with the red I
O switch.

C. EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

1. Example IV-A. Integral motors, common nozzle

The following parameters are input for the integral motor example:

Launch altitude	35.0 feet
Launch weight	1000.0 pounds
Launch velocity	0.0 feet/second
Launch angle	60.0 degrees
Average acceleration	30.0 g's
Cruise velocity	4000.0 feet/second
Drag at cruise velocity	1500.0 pounds
Maximum range	20.0 miles
Final (target) altitude	50000 feet
Booster propellant specific impulse	260.0 seconds
Booster propellant density	0.075 lbs/cu.inch
Booster exhaust specific heat ratio	1.244
Sustainer propellant specific impulse	210.0 seconds
Sustainer propellant density	0.065 lbs/cu.inch
Sustainer exhaust specific heat ratio	1.270
Nozzle half angle	20.0 degrees
Nozzle design altitude	0.0 feet

TABLE (IV-1). OUTPUT OF EXAMPLE IV-A

INTEGRAL MOTORS (COMMON NOZZLE)		PARAMETERS=====	
SUMMARY OF INPUT	ARAMEETERS=====		
1) LAUNCH ALTITUDE	35.0	FEET	
2) LAUNCH WEIGHT	1000.00	POUNDS	
3) LAUNCH VELOCITY	0.0	FT/SEC	
4) LAUNCH ANGLE	60.0	DEGREES	
5) AVERAGE ACCELERATION	30.00	G'S	
6) CRUISE VELOCITY	4000.0	FT/SEC	
7) DRAG AT CRUISE VELOCITY	1500.0	POUNDS	
8) MAXIMUM RANGE	20.0	MILES	
9) FINAL (TARGET) ALTITUDE	50000.0	FEET	
10) BOOSTER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE	260.0	SEC	
11) BOOSTER PROPELLANT DENSITY	0.0750	LBS/CU. IN	
12) BOOSTER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO	1.24400		
13) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE	0.210.0	SEC	
14) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT DENSITY	0.0650	LBS/CU. IN	
15) SUSTAINER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO	1.27000		
16) NOZZLE HALF ANGLE	20.00	DEGREES	
17) NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE	0.00100	FEET	
18) NOZZLE EROSION RATE	10.0	IN/SEC	
19) MISSILE DIAMETER	180000.0	INCHES	
20) YIELD STRENGTH OF CASE MATERIAL	0.2662	PSI	
21) DENSITY OF CASE MATERIAL	0.2662	LBS/CU. IN	
SUSTAINER			
PROPELLANT WEIGHT	253.67	LBS	
CASING WEIGHT	24.92	LBS	
TOTAL WEIGHT	278.59	LBS	
THRUST COEFFICIENT	1.2748		
CHARACTERISTIC VELOCITY	5300.1	FT/SEC	
THRUST	1814.2	LBS	
BURN TIME	29.364	SEC	
HORIZONTAL BURNOUT RANGE	196.09	PSI	
CHAMBER PRESSURE	910.321	SQ. IN	
GRAIN BURN AREA	4.287	IN	
GRAIN WEB THICKNESS	0.982	SQ. IN	
GRAIN PORT AREA	0.146	IN/SEC	
REQUIRED BURN RATE	53.64	IN/SEC	
MOTOR CASE LENGTH	4056.20	CU. IN	
MOTOR CASE VOLUME	*****	SQ. IN	
NOZZLE THROAT AREA	*****	SQ. IN	
NOZZLE EXIT AREA	*****	IN	
NOZZLE LENGTH	*****	LBS	
NOZZLE WEIGHT	*****	IN	
CASE THICKNESS	0.05555	LBS	
TOTAL CASE WEIGHT	61.87	LBS	
TOTAL PROPELLANT WEIGHT	646.88	LBS	

TABLE (IV-1). (CONTINUED)

TOTAL ROCKET MOTOR WEIGHT	747.62 LBS
TOTAL ROCKET MOTOR LENGTH	140.74 IN

BOOSTER BURN RATE WAS ADJUSTED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE WEB THICKNESS. THE BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO THE MISSILE DIAMETER. BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN IS NOT OPTIMUM DUE TO EXCESSIVE BOOSTER CHAMBER PRESSURES.

THE SUSTAINER MOTOR HAS A CORE-BURNING GRAIN.

SUSTAINER BURN RATE WAS ADJUSTED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE WEB THICKNESS.

Nozzle erosion rate	0.001 inches/second
Missile diameter	10.0 inches
Yield strength of case material	180000.0 PSI
Density of case material	0.2662 lbs/cu.inch

The solution for this problem is presented in Table

(IV-1).

2. Example IV-B. Staged motors, separate nozzles

The following are input for the staged motor problem:

Launch altitude	35.0 feet
Launch weight	2200.0 pounds
Launch velocity	0.0 feet/second
Launch angle	30.0 degrees
Average acceleration	25.0 g's
Cruise velocity	2200.0 feet/second
Drag at cruise velocity	1000.0 pounds
Maximum range	50.0 miles
Final (target) altitude	75000 feet
Booster propellant specific impulse	250.0 seconds
Booster propellant density	.0647 lbs/cu.inch
Booster exhaust specific heat ratio	1.225
Sustainer propellant specific impulse	205.0 seconds
Sustainer propellant density	.0625 lbs/cu.inch
Sustainer exhaust specific heat ratio	1.257
Nozzle half angle	15.0 degrees
Booster design altitude	0.0 feet
Booster diameter	14.5 inches
Yield strength of booster case	180000.0 PSI
Density of booster case material	0.2662 lbs/cu.inch
Sustainer design altitude	0.0 feet

TABLE (IV-2). OUTPUT OF EXAMPLE IV-B

STAGED MOTORS (INDEPENDENT NOZZLES)		=====	
SUMMARY	OF INPUT PARAMETERS		
1) LAUNCH ALTITUDE		35.0	FEET
2) LAUNCH WEIGHT		2200.00	POUNDS
3) LAUNCH VELOCITY		0.0	FT/SEC
4) LAUNCH ANGLE		30.0	DEGREES
5) AVERAGE ACCELERATION		25.00	G'S
6) CRUISE VELOCITY		2200.0	FT/SEC
7) DRAG AT CRUISE VELOCITY		1000.0	POUNDS
8) MAXIMUM RANGE		50.0	MILES
9) FINAL (TARGET) ALTITUDE		75000.0	FEET
10) BOOSTER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE		250.0	SEC
11) BOOSTER PROPELLANT DENSITY		0.0647	LBS/CU. IN
12) BOOSTER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO		1.22500	
13) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE		205.0	SEC
14) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT DENSITY		0.0625	LBS/CU. IN
15) SUSTAINER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO		1.25700	
16) NOZZLE HALF ANGLE		15.00	DEGREES
17) BOOSTER DESIGN ALTITUDE		0.0	FEET
18) BOOSTER DIAMETER		14.50	INCHES
19) YIELD STRENGTH OF BOOSTER CASE		180000.0	PSI
20) DENSITY OF BOOSTER CASE MATERIAL		0.2662	LBS/CU. IN
21) SUSTAINER DESIGN ALTITUDE		0.0	FEET
22) SUSTAINER DIAMETER		14.50	INCHES
23) YIELD STRENGTH OF SUSTAINER CASE		180000.0	PSI
24) DENSITY OF SUSTAINER CASE MATERIAL		0.2662	LBS/CU. IN
=====			
PROPELLANT WEIGHT	BOOSTER	916.16	LBS
CASING WEIGHT		11.82	LBS
TOTAL WEIGHT		927.98	LBS
THRUST COEFFICIENT		1.2900	
CHARACTERISTIC VELOCITY		5113.1	FT/SEC
THRUST		1370.9	LBS
BURN TIME		136.997	SEC
HORIZONTAL BURNOUT RANGE		249.17	PSI
CHAMBER PRESSURE		2472.758	SQ. IN
GRAIN BURN AREA		5.928	IN/SEC
GRAIN WEB THICKNESS		5.018	SQ. IN
GRAIN PORT AREA		0.043	IN/SEC
REQUIRED BURN RATE		97.15	IN
MOTOR CASE LENGTH		158.04	CU. IN
MOTOR CASE VOLUME		4.265	SQ. IN
NOZZLE THROAT AREA		12.894	SQ. IN
NOZZLE EXIT AREA		3.212	IN
NOZZLE LENGTH			

TABLE (IV-2). (CONTINUED)

NOZZLE WEIGHT					
CASE THICKNESS	33.62 LBS			46.95 LBS	
TOTAL CASE WEIGHT	0.08048 IN			0.01004 IN	
TOTAL PROPELLANT WEIGHT		71.24 LBS			
TOTAL ROCKET MOTOR WEIGHT		1454.11 LBS			
TOTAL ROCKET MOTOR LENGTH		1605.93 LBS			
		182.47 IN			

THE BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN WAS RESTRICTED DUE TO THE MISSILE DIAMETER.
 BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN IS NOT OPTIMUM DUE TO EXCESSIVE BOOSTER CHAMBER PRESSURES.

THE SUSTAINER MOTOR HAS A CORE-BURNING GRAIN.
 SUSTAINER BURN RATE WAS ADJUSTED TO CORRESPOND WITH THE WEB THICKNESS.

Sustainer diameter 14.5 inches

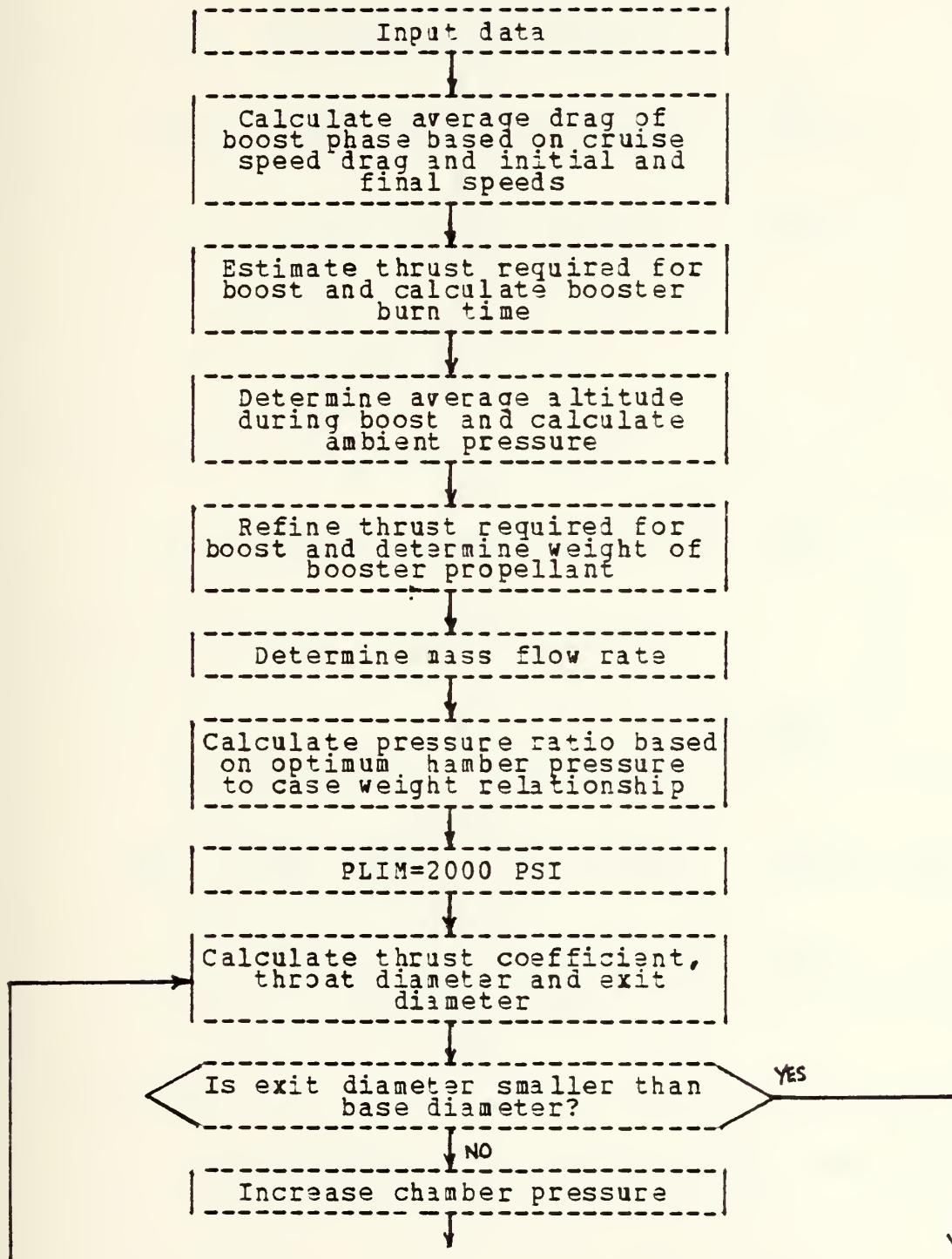
Yield strength of
sustainer case 180000.0 PSI

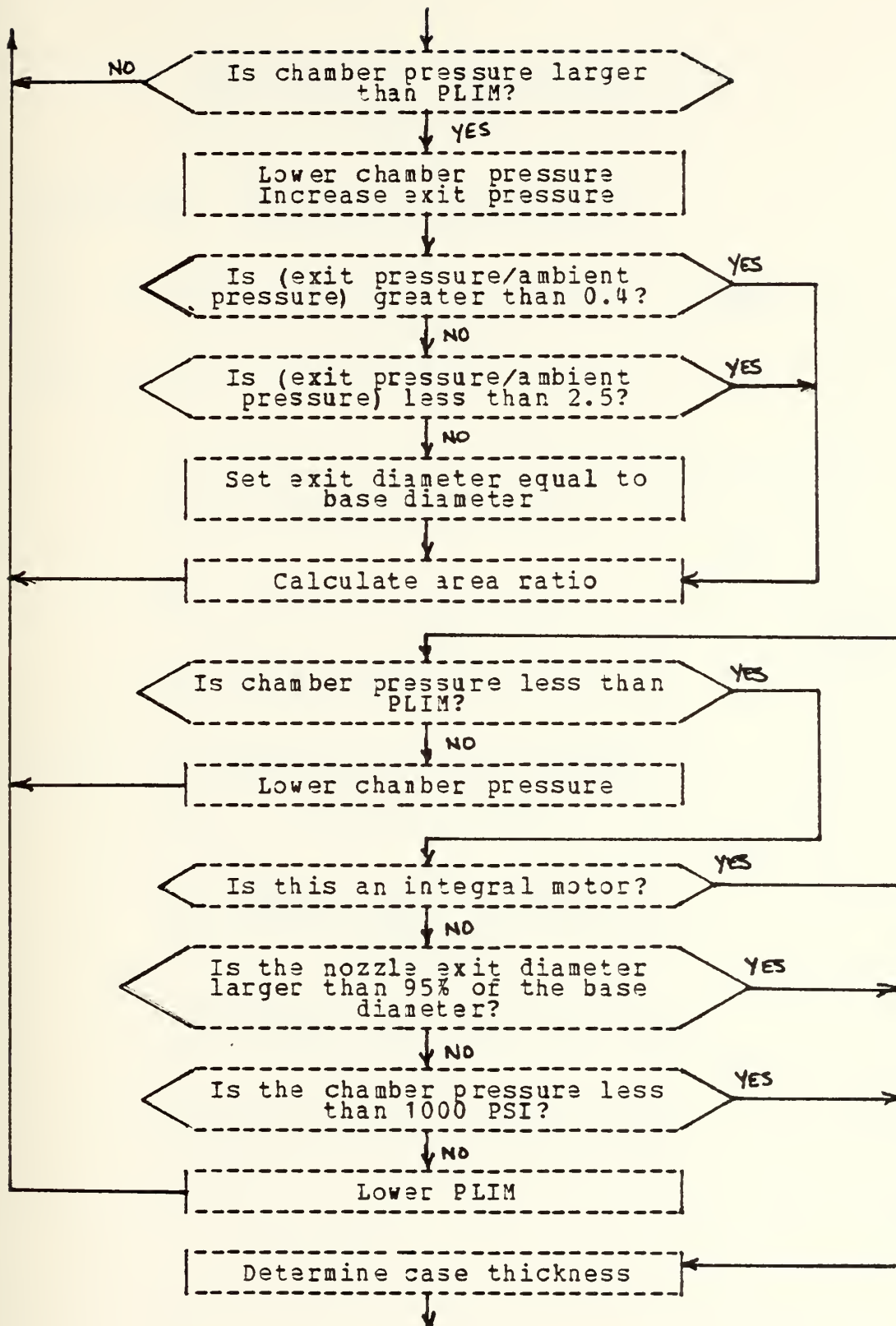
Density of sustainer
case material 0.2662 lbs/cu.inch

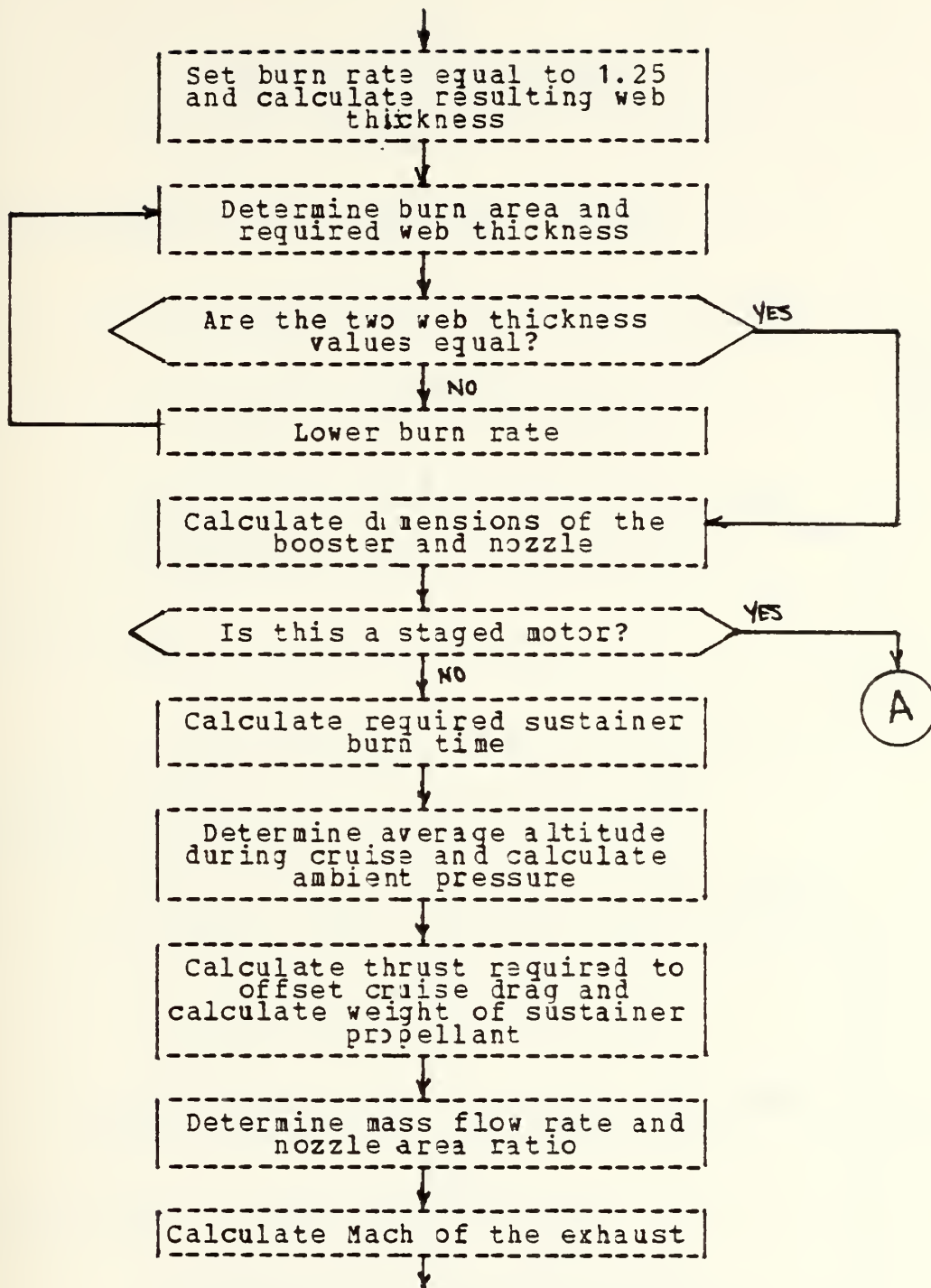
The output for this example is provided in Table

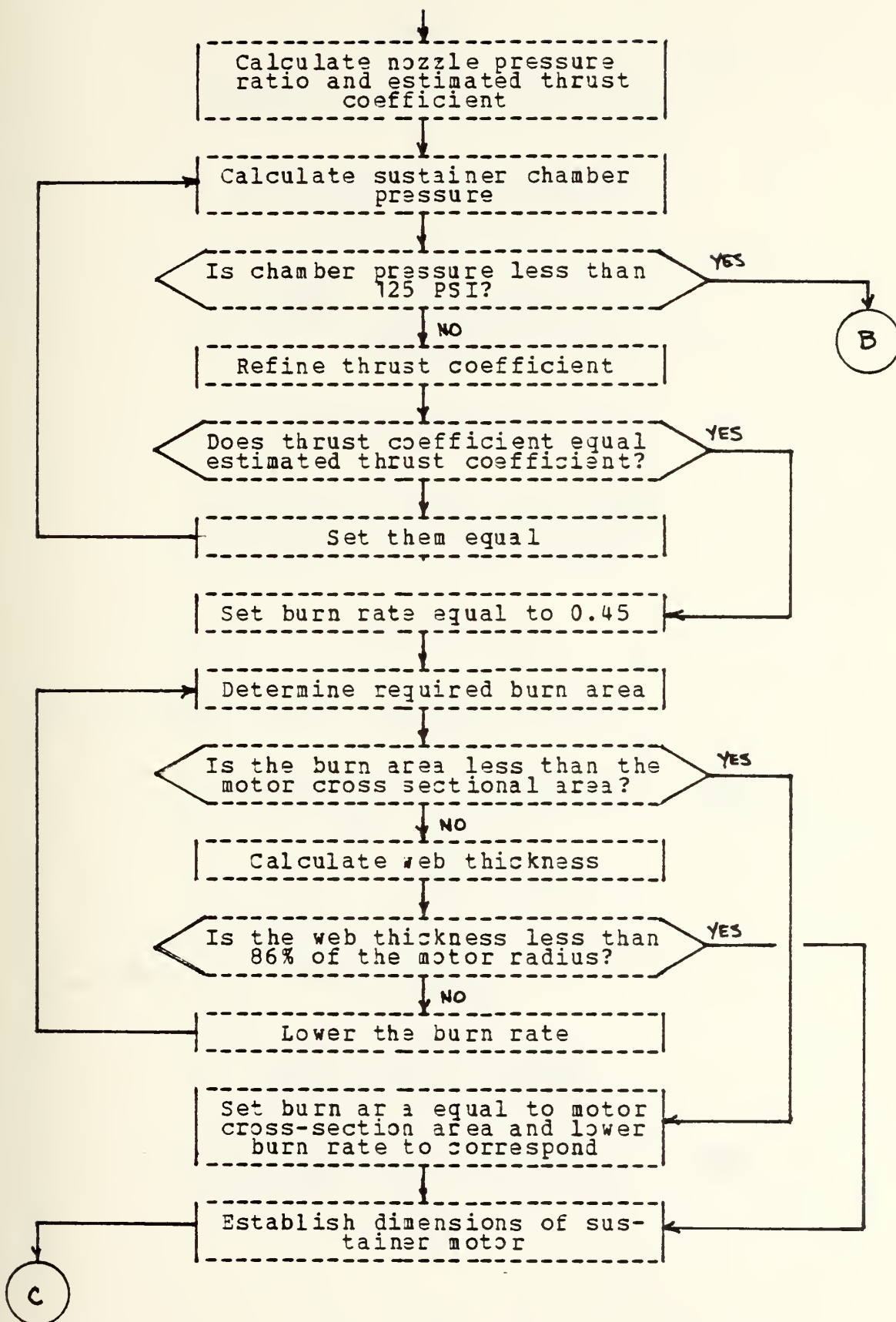
(IV-2).

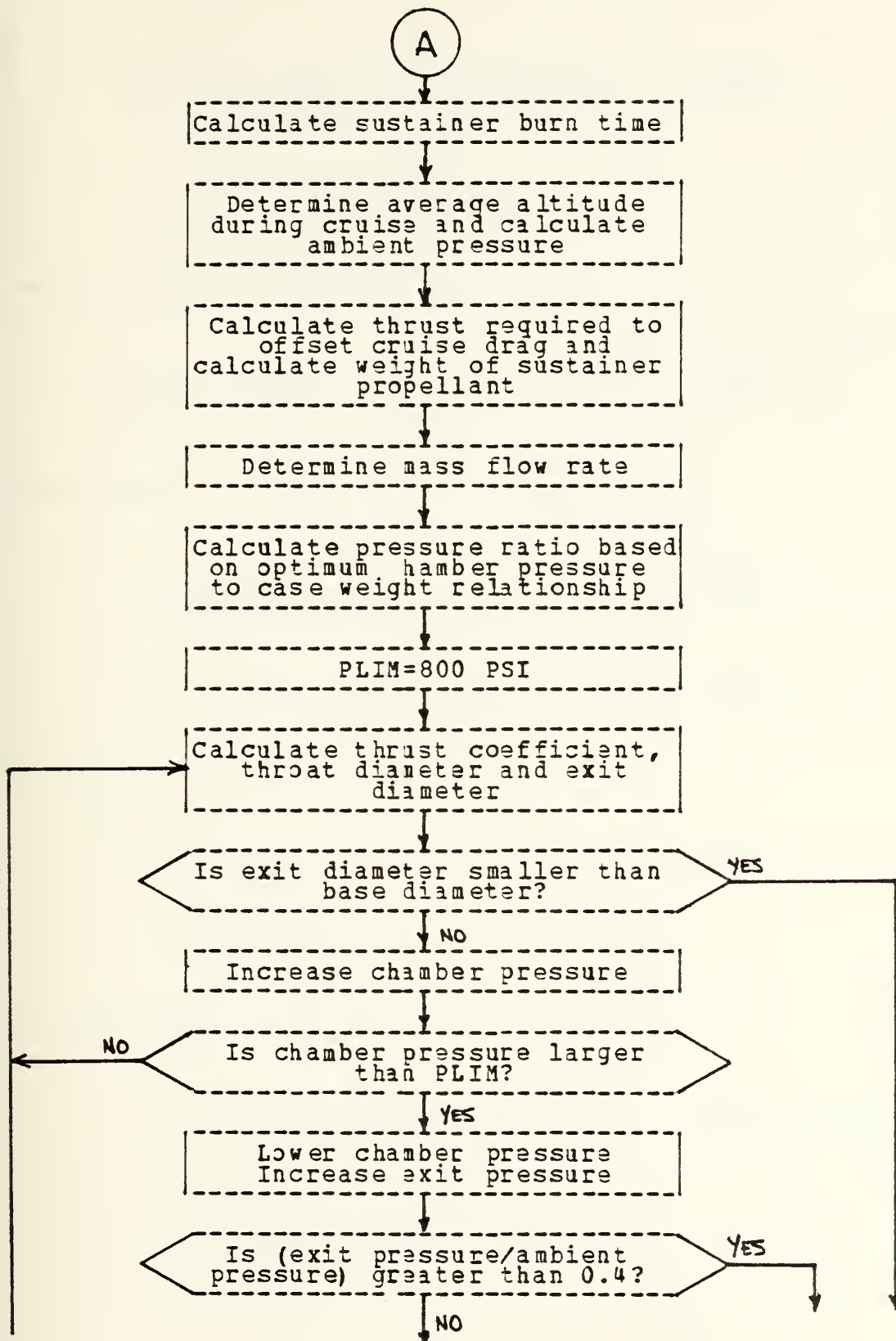
D. PROCEDURAL FLOWCHART

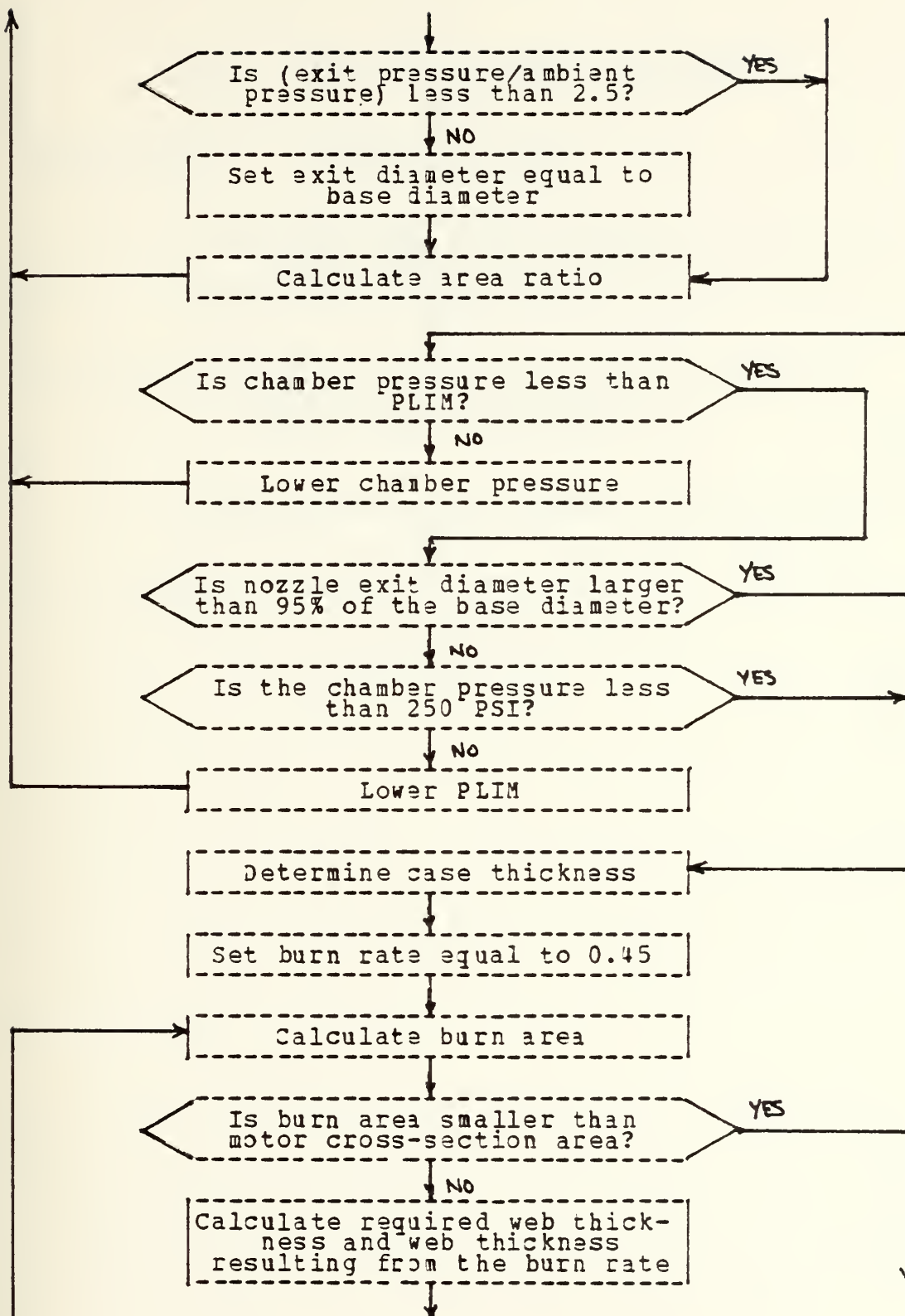


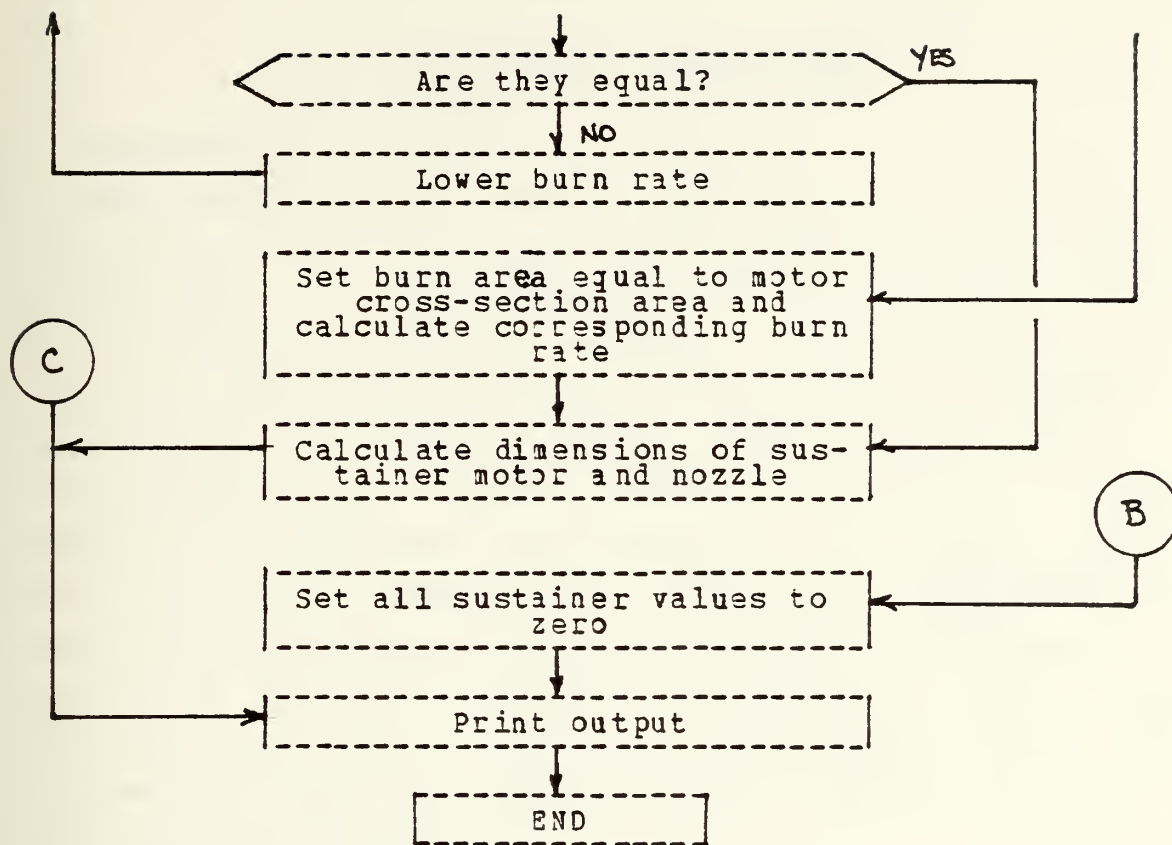












V. AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

A. DESCRIPTION AND ORIGIN

This program is the current edition of a program which originated at the Naval Ship Research and Development Center in 1971 [Ref. 5]. The program was written in FORTRAN II for use on the IBM 7090 digital computer. It was developed as a method for predicting the static, longitudinal aerodynamic characteristics of typical missile configurations with the control surfaces in a "plus" attitude. The original program computed the aerodynamic characteristics for missiles operating at angles of attack up to 180 degrees. The effects of control surface deflections for all modes of aerodynamic control are taken into account. The method was based on the then well known linear, nonlinear crossflow and slender body theories with empirical modifications to provide the high angle of attack capability.

The program was modified and, presumably, updated in 1974 by F. A. Kuster, Jr., of the Naval Air Development Center. In 1980, the program was modified for use on the Naval Postgraduate School IBM 360 computer system by D. Redmon [Ref. 1]. The current version of the program was modified for use on the new Naval Postgraduate School IBM 370 computer system. It has been expanded to provide graphical presentation of the output data.

It must be emphasized at this point that the current program edition is not in a completely finished state. Somewhere in the history of the program after its initial establishment on the IBM 360, errors were introduced during the modifications. At present, these errors do not prevent the use of the program and the output data is considered to be correct for trend-observance purposes.

Specifically, the program does not produce any drag-rise phenomena for either the wings or the tails when C_d is observed as a function of Mach number. Additionally, the decline of the drag coefficient above Mach 1.0 is not smooth or as prolonged as is found experimentally. It is very probable that these two failings of the program are linked to a common error inserted accidentally in the process of tailoring the program for use on the IBM 370. In order to temporarily smooth over the graphical discontinuities, exponential decay functions were inserted. They are clearly marked in the the program listing for removal when the program is corrected.

The input to the program is composed of a detailed listing of the dimensions of the missile to be analyzed. The current version of the program will consider a missile which has four symmetrical wings and four symmetrical tails. The missile may be either canard or tail equipped and either wing or canard or tail controlled. The program assumes the control surface is the tail, however, the input data is "mislabelled" to produce the proper configuration. For instance, if the missile is a wing control missile, the wing data is input as the tail and the tail data as the wing. For a canard controlled missile, the canard data is input as the tail. Figures (V-1) and (V-3) show two typical missile configurations and where the input parameters for the program are obtained.

B. USER INSTRUCTIONS

If it is desired to abort the operation of this program prematurely, two methods are available. When the program is waiting for data entry, press **ENTER**. When the program is not waiting for data entry but is processing, type "HX" and press **ENTER**. Both actions will return the terminal to CMS mode.

When the screen becomes full, or "MORE...." appears in the status area, clear the screen by pressing **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously. At several points in the program, the user will be directed to "CLEAR SCREEN AND INPUT 0". This is to provide proper positioning of the output on the screen for ease of reading. If any other symbol than "**4**^A**▨**" should appear in the lower left of the screen, press **RESET** and continue.

1. Turn the terminal on with the red **I**
O switch.
2. When the large "NPS" appears after about 30 seconds, press **RESET**, then press **ENTER**.
3. When "CP READ" appears in the status area on the lower right of the screen, type "L nnnnP", where nnnn is your 4-digit user number, then press **ENTER**.
4. You will now be asked for your password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.
5. Your personal file must contain a PROFILE EXEC routine with the appropriate Fortran GLOBAL statement. If it does not, type "GLOBAL TXTLIB FORTMOD2 MOD2EEH", then press **ENTER**.
6. Type "LINK TO xxxxP 191 AS 192 RR", where xxxx is the 4-digit user number for the project file, then press **ENTER**.
7. You will now be asked for the project file password. Type it in (the characters will not appear on the screen), then press **ENTER**.
8. Type "ACCESS 192 B" and press **ENTER**.
9. Press **ALT** and **CLEAR** simultaneously to clear screen.
10. Type "LAERO1" and press **ENTER**.
11. Input the following data as it is requested on the screen by typing the data and then pressing **ENTER**. Ensure

that the data is input as either decimal or integer as specified. The terms in parenthesis below are the program variable names.

Input the following as integer values unless otherwise noted. The integers must be two digit integers (three=03).

Control constant (ICSC)	01-Tail control 02-Wing control 03-Canard control
Nose shape (INOSE)	01-Ellipsoid 02-Ogive 03-Cone
Number of control deflections (IDT)	Less than 11 You will now be asked for the control deflections in degrees, decimal values.
Number of Mach numbers (IM)	Less than 25 You will now be asked for the Mach numbers, decimal values. Each Mach number will produce a separate table and plot of output data.
Number of angles of attack (IAL)	Less than 25 You will now be asked for the angles of attack in degrees, decimal values.
Number of configurations (NBODY)	No restrictions Each configuration will restart the program. Only the last configuration will produce the written output.
Wing planform (ISWPW)	01-Not delta 02-Delta
Wing position (IAFBW)	00-Body after wing 01-No body after wing
Wing sweep constant (ISWEPW)	00-Delta planform or Un swept leading edge 01-Swept leading edge
Number of wings (NWIN)	04
Tail planform (ISWPT)	01-Not delta 02-Delta
Tail position (IAFBT)	00-No body after tail 01-Body after tail
Tail sweep constant (ISWEPT)	00-Delta planform or Un swept leading edge 01-Swept leading edge
Number of tails (NTAIL)	04

Input the following values as decimal numbers:

Wing tip-to-chord ratio (XLAMW)	
Wing leading edge sweep (CLAMW)	Degrees

Wing span including body (BW)	Feet
Wing root chord (CROOTW)	Feet
Exposed wing area, 2 panels (SW)	Square feet
Wing mean geometric chord (XMACW)	Feet
Distance from nose to wing leading edge (XWING)	Feet
Wing thickness-to-chord ratio (TOVCW)	
Tail tip-to-chord ratio (XLAMT)	
Tail leading edge sweep (CLAMT)	Degrees
Tail span including body (BT)	Feet
Tail root chord (CROOTT)	Feet
Exposed tail area, 2 panels (ST)	Square feet
Tail mean geometric chord (XMACT)	Feet
Distance from nose to tail leading edge (XTAIL)	Feet
Tail thickness-to-chord ratio (TOVCT)	
Altitude (HT)	Feet
Body diameter (D)	Feet
Missile length (XL)	Feet
Nose length (XLNOSE)	Feet
Distance from nose to CG (XCG)	Feet
Reference area (AREA)	Square feet
Reference length (XREF)	Feet
Engine code (ENGINE)	0.0-Turbofan 1.0-Rocket
Inlet code (ENLET)	0.0-Flush 1.0-Extended
Boat tail angle (BETA)	Degrees
Base diameter (DBASE)	Feet
Nozzle exit diameter (DJET)	Feet
Boat tail length (XLABOD)	Feet
Protuberance drag (CDPROT)	(Coefficient value)
If comparing with experimental values, Reynolds number (REFT)	(Dimensionless)

12. If you desire to rerun the problem, or want to run a new problem, answer the questions appropriately when asked by the terminal after the execution of the current problem.

13. To receive the printout and plot of your encounters, answer "no" to rerunning or restarting the problem when asked by the terminal and follow the directions presented on the screen.

14. Upon completion of the program, type "LOGOFF" and press **ENTER**.

15. Turn the terminal off with the red

1
0

 switch.

C. EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

Table (V-5) identifies the output variables as they appear in the output tables.

1. Example V-A. Tail control missile

Figure (V-1) illustrates the missile used in this example. The dimensions for this missile and other input parameters are contained in Table (V-1). The output is shown in Table (V-2) and Figure (V-2).

2. Example V-II. Canard control missile

Figure (V-3) illustrates the canard configuration missile used in this example. The input data is contained in Table (V-3). The output is displayed in Table (V-4) and Figure (V-4).

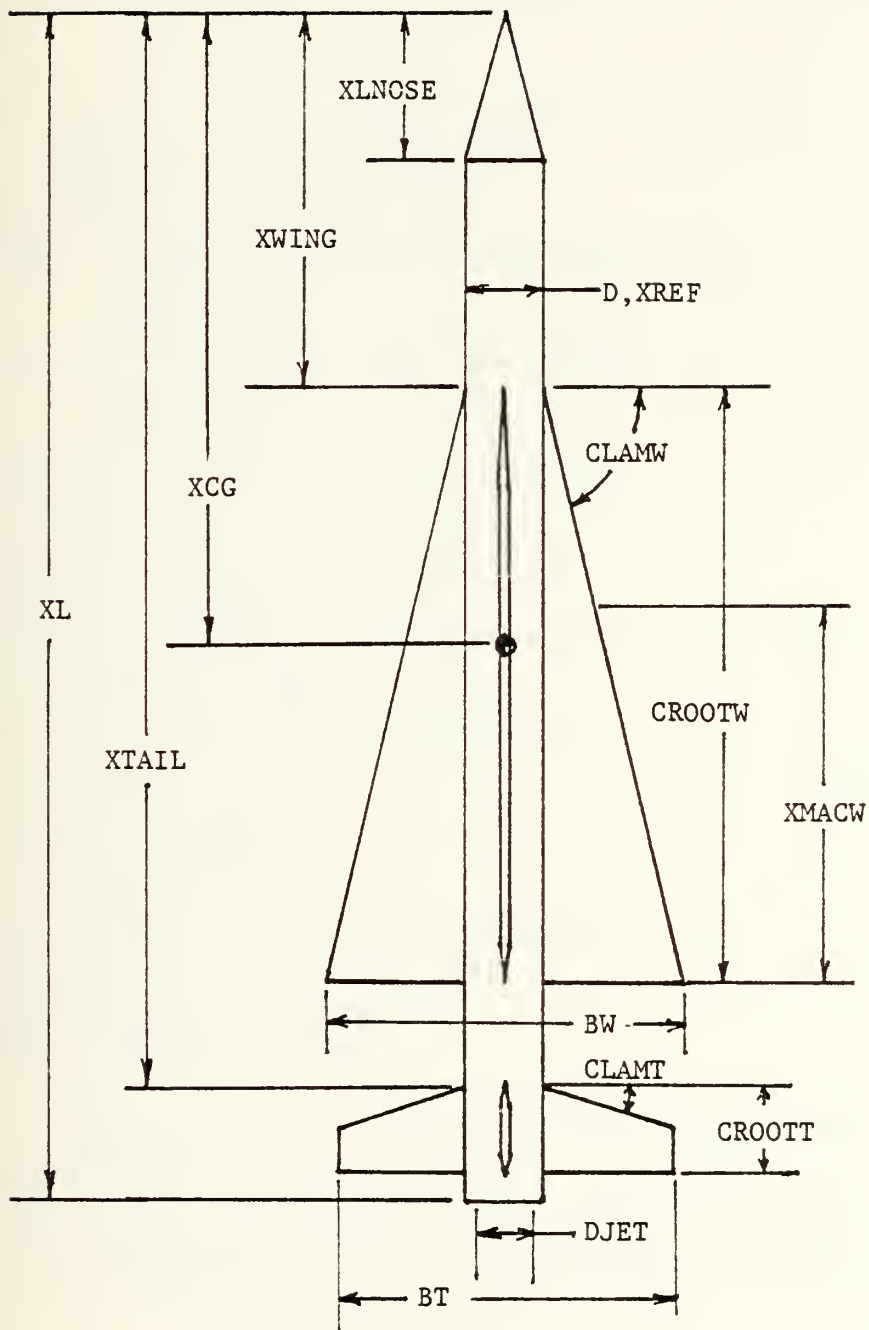


Figure (V-1). Tail control missile as used in Example V-A

THE FOLLOWING TABLE CONTAINS THE INPUT DATA FOR
EXAMPLE V-A. TAIL CONTROL MISSILE

1)	(ICSC) CONTROL CONSTANT; 1=TAIL, 2=WING, 3=CANARD:	1
2)	(INCSE) NCSE SHAPE; 1=ELLIPSE, 2=OGIVE, 3=CONE;	3
3)	(IDT) NUMBER OF CONTROL DEFLECTIONS:	5
4)	(IM) NUMBER OF MACH NUMBERS:	1
5)	(IAL) NUMBER OF ANGLES OF ATTACK:	11
6)	(NBDY) NUMBER OF CONFIGURATIONS:	1
7)	(ISWPW) 1=NON-DELTA WING, 2=DELTA WING:	2
8)	(IAFBW) 0=NO BODY AFTER WING, 1=BODY AFTER WING:	1
9)	(ISWEPW) WING SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0) 0=UNSWEPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEEP LEADING EDGE:	0
10)	(NWING) NUMBER OF WINGS:	4
11)	(ISWPT) 1=NON-DELTA TAIL, 2=DELTA TAIL:	1
12)	(IAFBT) 0=NO BODY AFTER TAIL, 1=BODY AFTER TAIL:	1
13)	(ISWPTT) TAIL SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0) 0=UNSWEPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEEP LEADING EDGE:	1
14)	(NTAIL) NUMBER OF TAILS:	4
15)	(XLAMP) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF WING:	0.0
16)	(CLAMP) WING LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES):	77.000
17)	(BW) WING SPAN, INCLUDING BODY:	1.800
18)	(CRCHTW) WING ROOT CHORD (AT BODY JUNCTION):	2.960
19)	(SW) EXPOSED WING AREA (TWO PANELS):	2.072
20)	(XMACW) WING MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD:	1.973
21)	(XWING) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO WING LE:	1.902
22)	(TCVCW) WING THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO:	0.030
23)	(XLAMT) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF TAIL:	0.609
24)	(CLAMT) TAIL LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES):	15.000
25)	(BT) TAIL SPAN, INCLUDING BODY:	1.700
26)	(CRCHTT) TAIL ROOT CHORD:	0.400
27)	(ST) EXPOSED TAIL AREA (TWO PANELS):	0.418
28)	(XMACT) TAIL MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD:	0.328
29)	(XTAIL) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO TAIL LE:	5.420
30)	(TCVCT) TAIL THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO:	0.076
31)	(HT) ALTITUDE:	3000.000
32)	(D) BODY DIAMETER:	0.400
33)	(XL) MISSILE LENGTH:	6.000
34)	(XLNOSE) NOSE LENGTH:	0.750
35)	(XCG) DISTANCE TO CG LOCATION FROM NOSE:	3.200
36)	(AREA) REFERENCE AREA:	0.127
37)	(XREF) REFERENCE LENGTH:	0.400
38)	(ENGINE) ENGINE; 0.0=TURBOFAN, 1.0=ROCKET:	1.0
39)	(ENLET) INLET; 0.0=FLUSH, 1.0=EXTENDED:	0.0
40)	(BETA) GAT-TAIL ANGLE (DEGREES):	0.0
41)	(DBASE) BASE DIAMETER:	0.400
42)	(DJET) NOZZLE EXIT DIAMETER:	0.250
43)	(XLABCD) GAT-TAIL LENGTH:	0.0
44)	(CDPRCT) PROTUBERANCE DRAG:	0.0

MACH	2.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELTA	0.0	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALPHA	0.0	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table (V-1). Input data for Example V-A

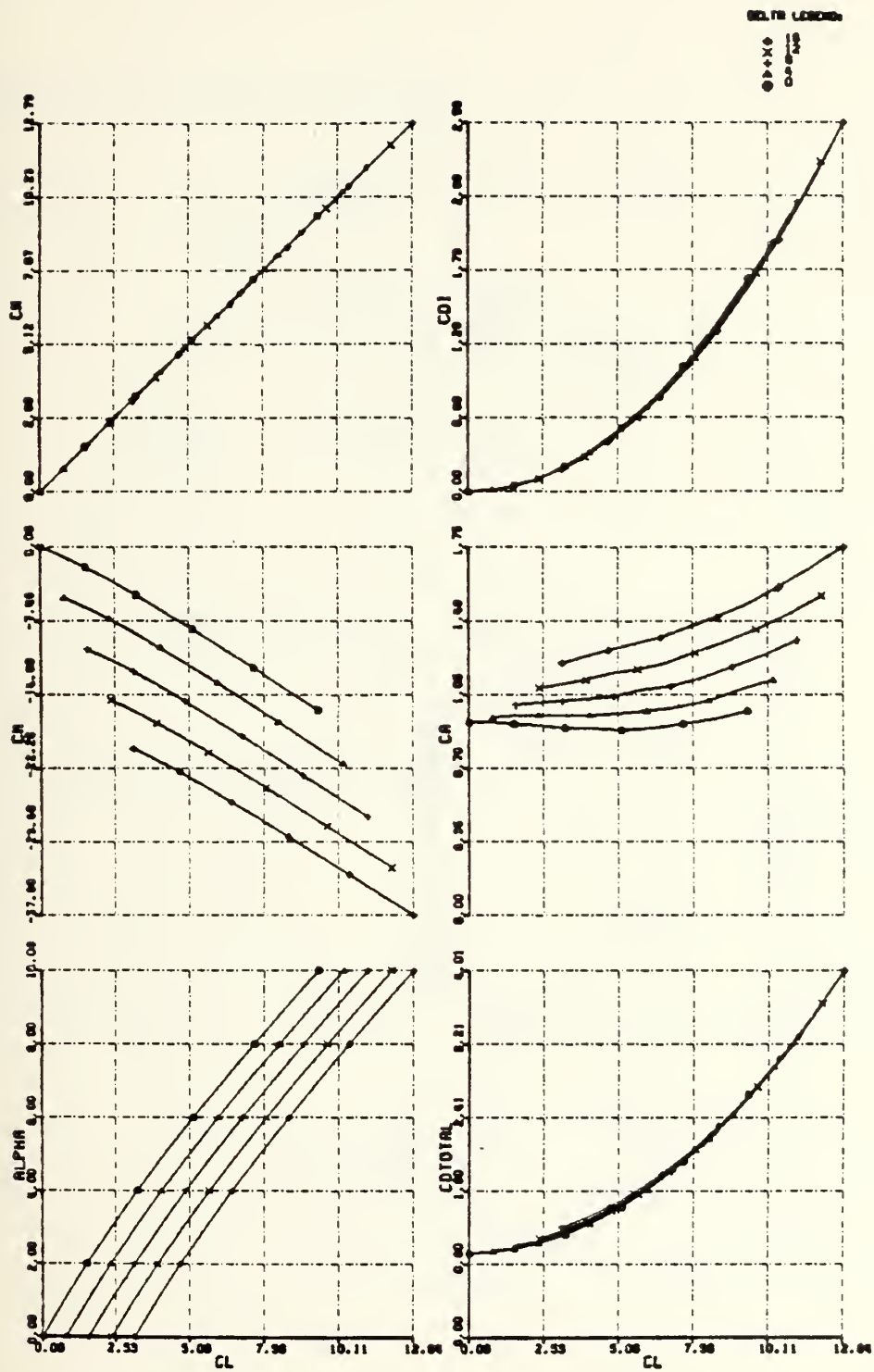


Figure (V-2). Output data plot for Example V-A

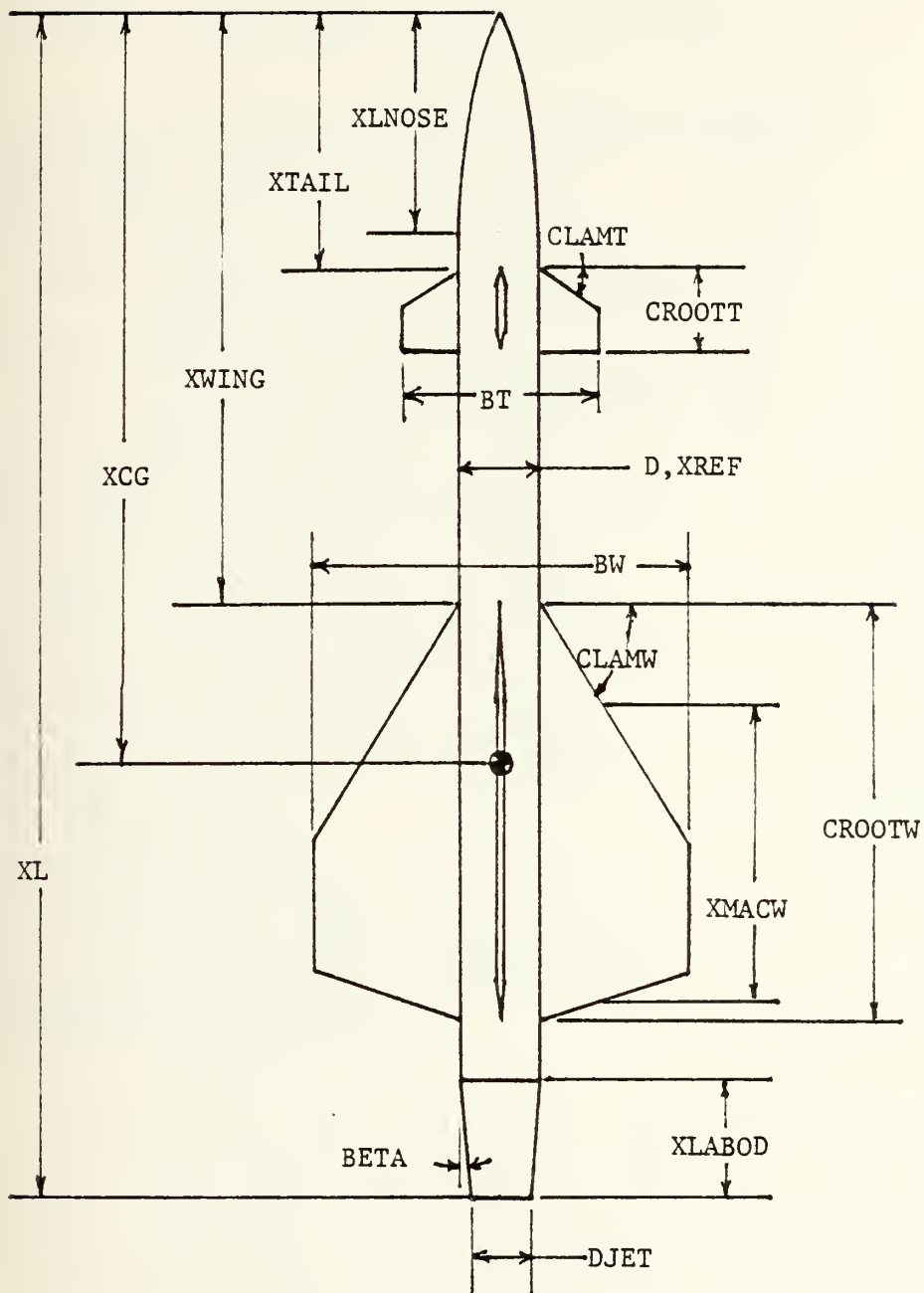


Figure (V-3). Canard control missile for Example V-B

THE FOLLOWING TABLE CONTAINS THE INPUT DATA FOR
EXAMPLE V-B. CANARD CONTROL MISSILE

1) (ICSC) CONTROL CONSTANT; 1=TAIL, 2=WING, 3=CANARD:	3
2) (INOS) NOSE SHAPE; 1=ELLIPSE, 2=OGIVE, 3=CONE;	2
3) (IDT) NUMBER OF CONTROL DEFLECTIONS:	5
4) (IM) NUMBER OF MACH NUMBERS:	1
5) (IAL) NUMBER OF ANGLES OF ATTACK:	11
6) (NBCDY) NUMBER OF CONFIGURATIONS:	1
7) (ISWPW) 1=NON-DELTA WING, 2=DELTA WING:	1
8) (IAFBW) 0=NO BODY AFTER WING, 1=BODY AFTER WING:	1
9) (ISWEPW) WING SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0) 0=UNSWEPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEEP LEADING EDGE:	1
10) (NWING) NUMBER OF WINGS:	4
11) (ISWPT) 1=NON-DELTA TAIL, 2=DELTA TAIL:	1
12) (IAFBT) 0=NO BODY AFTER TAIL, 1=BODY AFTER TAIL:	1
13) (ISWPT) TAIL SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0) 0=UNSWEPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEEP LEADING EDGE:	1
14) (NTAIL) NUMBER OF TAILS:	4
15) (XLAMP) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF WING:	0.314
16) (LLAYW) WING LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES):	57.500
17) (SW) WING SPAN, INCLUDING BODY:	3.600
18) (CRCTW) WING ROOT CHORD (AT BODY JUNCTION):	4.140
19) (SW) EXPOSED WING AREA (TWO PANELS):	8.070
20) (XMACW) WING MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD:	2.522
21) (XWING) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO WING LE:	6.060
22) (TOVCW) WING THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO:	0.050
23) (XLAMT) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF TAIL:	0.541
24) (CLMT) TAIL LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES):	32.000
25) (BT) TAIL SPAN, INCLUDING BODY:	2.000
26) (CRCTT) TAIL ROOT CHORD:	0.614
27) (ST) EXPOSED TAIL AREA (TWO PANELS):	0.568
28) (XMACT) TAIL MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD:	0.473
29) (XTAIL) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO TAIL LE:	2.700
30) (TOVCT) TAIL THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO:	0.085
31) (HT) ALTITUDE:	7000.000
32) (D) BODY DIAMETER:	0.800
33) (XL) MISSILE LENGTH:	12.000
34) (XLACSE) NOSE LENGTH:	2.200
35) (XCG) DISTANCE TO CG LOCATION FROM NOSE:	7.600
36) (AREA) REFERENCE AREA:	0.503
37) (XREF) REFERENCE LENGTH:	0.300
38) (ENGINE) ENGINE; 0.0=TURBOFAN, 1.0=ROCKET:	1.0
39) (ENLET) INLET; 0.0=FLUSH, 1.0=EXTENDED:	0.0
40) (BETA) BOAT-TAIL ANGLE (DEGREES):	5.000
41) (DBASE) BASE DIAMETER:	0.500
42) (CJET) NOZZLE EXIT DIAMETER:	0.600
43) (XLABCD) BOAT-TAIL LENGTH:	1.200
44) (CDPRCT) PROTUBERANCE DRAG:	0.0

MACH	3.500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DELTA	0.0	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALPHA	0.0	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table (V-3). Input data for Example V-B

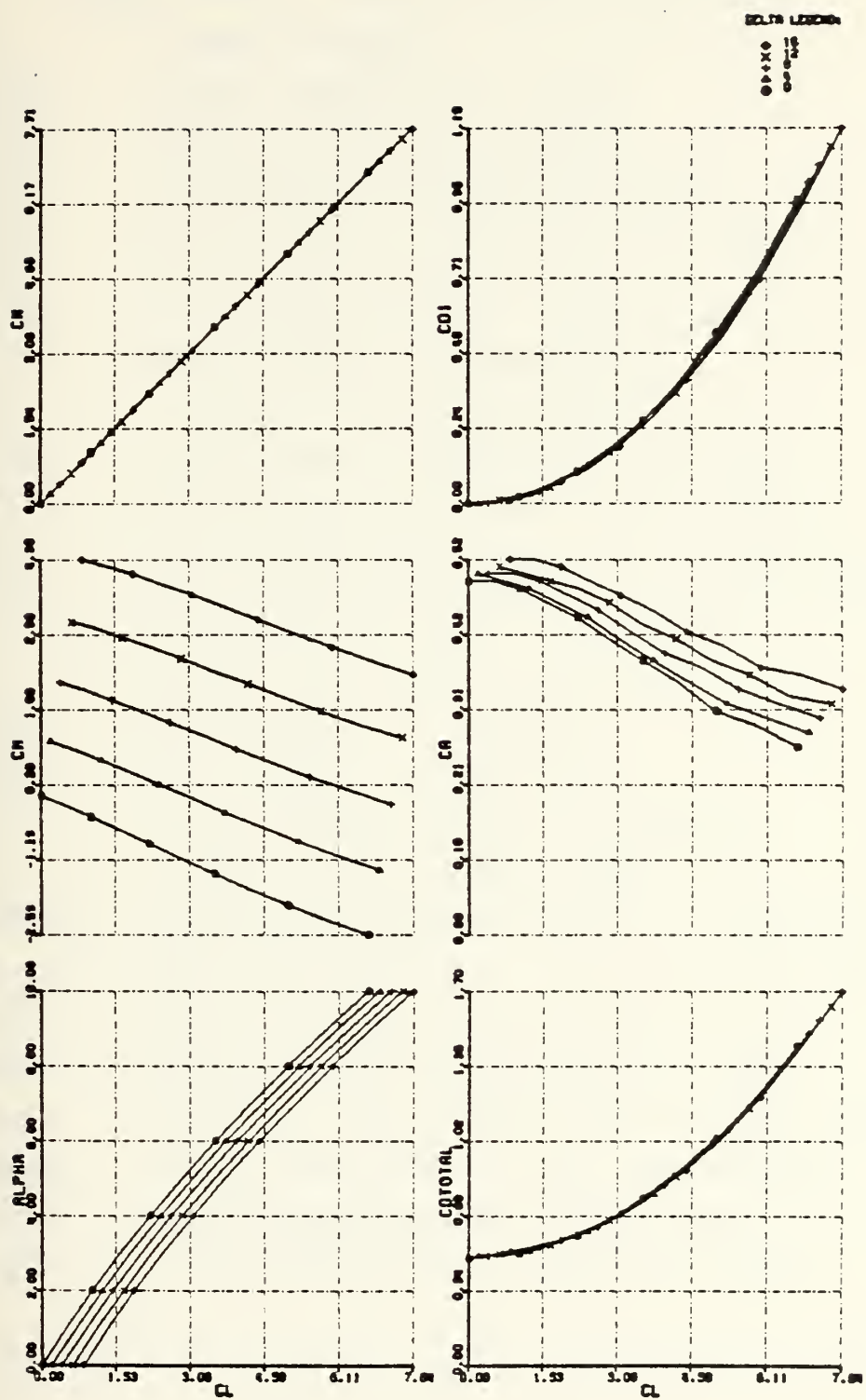


Figure (V-4). Output data plot for Example V-B

Table (V-5). Output variables of LAERO1

AL	Angle of attack
CLTOT	Total coefficient of lift
CDTOT	Total coefficient of drag
CLWP	Wing panel coefficient of lift
CLBW	Additional lift on body due to wing
CLTP	Tail panel coefficient of lift
CLBT	Additional lift on body due to tail
CLB	Body alone lift coefficient
CDI	Induced drag coefficient
CNWP	Wing panel normal force coefficient
CNTP	Tail panel normal force coefficient
CLTD	Lift coefficient due to tail deflection
CDTD	Drag coefficient due to tail deflection
CN	Total normal force coefficient
CA	Total axial force coefficient
XCPW	Wing center of pressure
XCPT	Tail center of pressure
XCP	Total missile center of pressure
CM	Total pitching moment about C.G.
CDOWBT	Zero lift drag coefficient of wing-body-tail combination
CDMISC	Miscellaneous zero lift drag coefficient
CDOT	Zero lift drag coefficient of tail
CDOW	Zero lift drag coefficient of wing
CDOB	Zero lift drag coefficient of body alone
CDPROT	Drag coefficient of body protrusions
CDINL	Drag coefficient of engine inlet
CDAFT	Drag coefficient of boattail region

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many topics which may be the subjects of follow on work contained within this thesis. Although the four programs have been installed on the IBM 370 computer system, these four alone do not fully satisfy the original goal of this work: Provide a computer supplement to the Tactical Missile Conceptual Design handbook. Numerous additional focal algorithms are utilized in the design handbook which deserve the attention of a programmer. Of immediate interest are the areas concerning radar or infrared guidance systems, baseline configuration modelling and weight distribution, and initial control and lifting surface design. Each of these topics can be programmed to provide missile design students interactive learning tools when coupled with the design handbook.

The most urgent follow on work to this thesis is the restoration of the program LAERO1 to a reliable, useful program. The program was modified and set up on the IBM 370 computer system during the period immediately following the system's installation at the Naval Postgraduate School. As could be expected, the computer suffered many and varied growing pains in its early life. As a result of this, or of the human manipulation expanding the capability of the program, the effectiveness of LAERO1 was substantially reduced.

Work involving the other three programs would involve simply expanding their capabilities. The trajectory models program, LPATH, presently considers only two guidance laws: line-of-sight guidance and proportional navigation guidance. Other guidance laws which can easily be included in the program include pursuit, beam rider, and combinations of different laws. It might also prove useful to be able to

simulate the entire missile trajectory but still only output the terminal phase of the encounter. Another option would be to provide the target with a controlled trajectory instead of the constant acceleration condition now imposed.

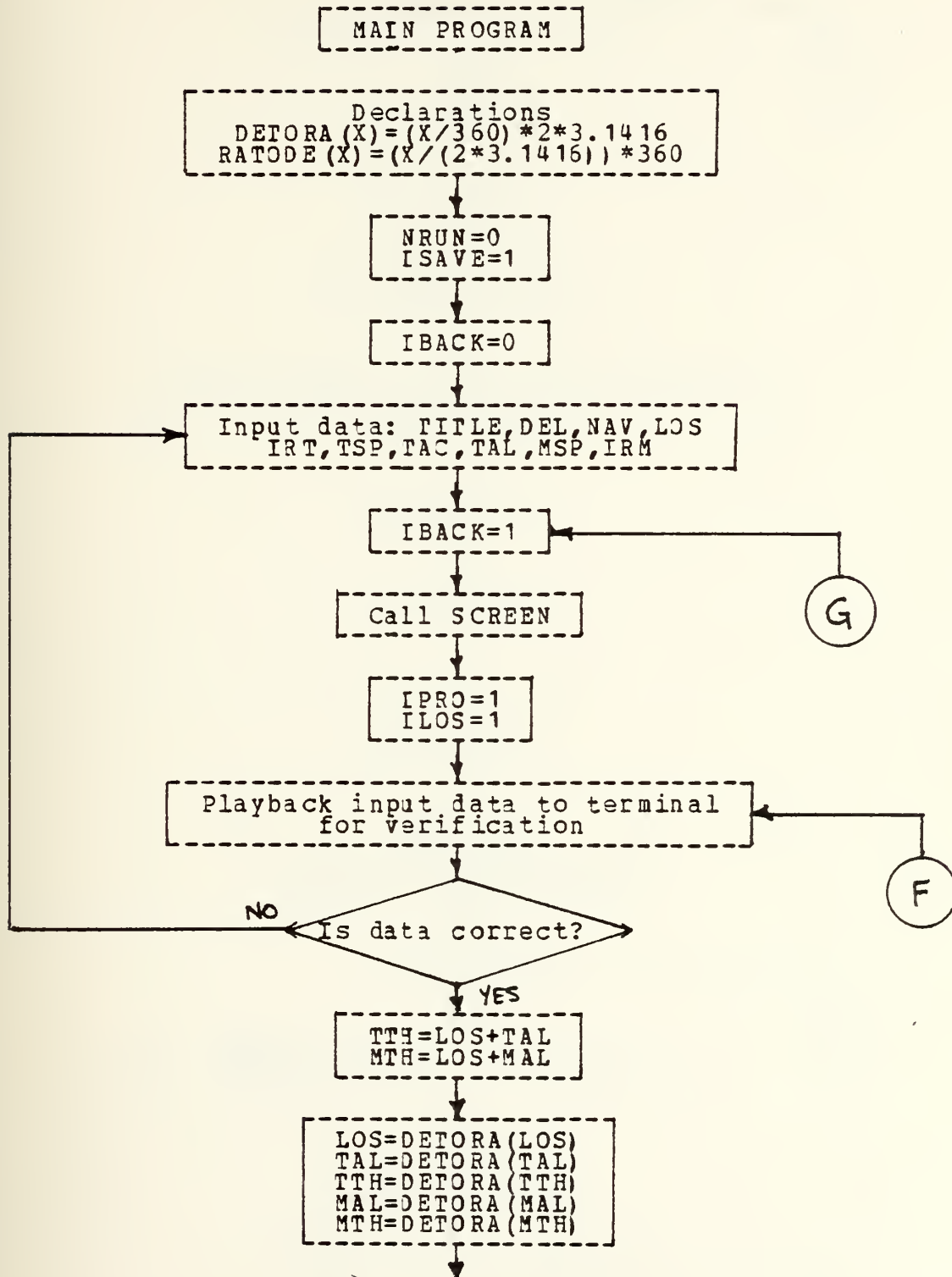
The propulsion sizing program, LPROP, should have the various nozzle options incorporated into the program so that it isn't necessary to manually juggle the program output. Other booster-sustainer grain configurations could be explored, such as the booster grain being cast within the core of the sustainer, or even a motor with only a single grain. Another suggestion for the convenience of the program users is to institute a shopping list of available propellants and their characteristics into the program.

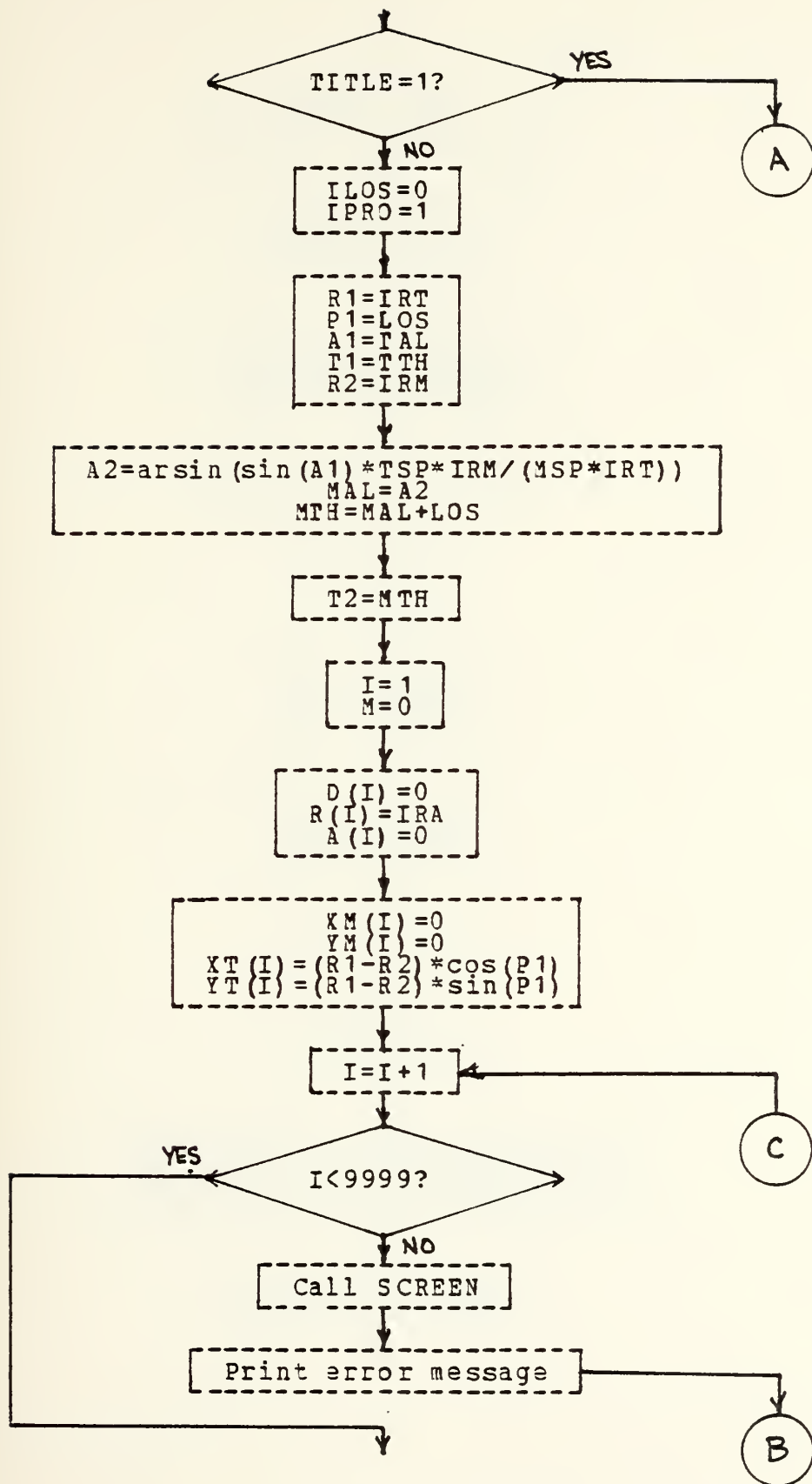
A similar list of available explosives and case materials could be put into the warhead sizing program, LBOMB. These shopping lists would provide ready access to reference information and, at the same time, decrease the number of data values to be manually input into the computer. Since the current program is limited to cylindrical warheads, an area of expansion would be the flexibility of warhead styles, such as curved, shaped charge, continuous rod, etc.

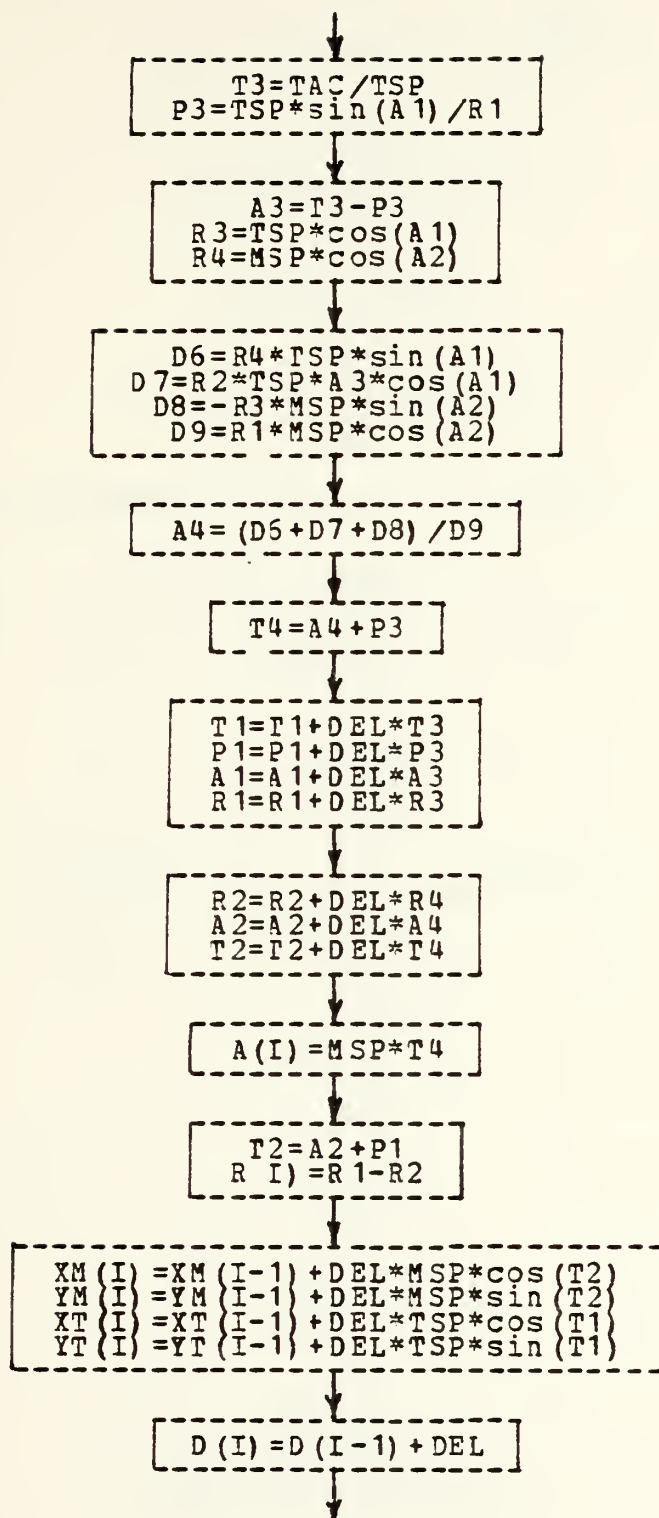
At present, the programs are somewhat hindered by the mechanics involved in producing the printouts and the plots. Due to the results of tailoring a program to be interactive, often it is required to completely exit a program before output can be received. Subsequent design iterations require re-entry into the program, which produces a certain justifiable annoyance to the user. Additionally, the computer center has instituted a new policy of cancelling any jobs with duplicate job names, which can be severely irritating and cumbersome to the persons running the plot routines contained within this thesis. However, the computer center has developed procedures which have the potential to

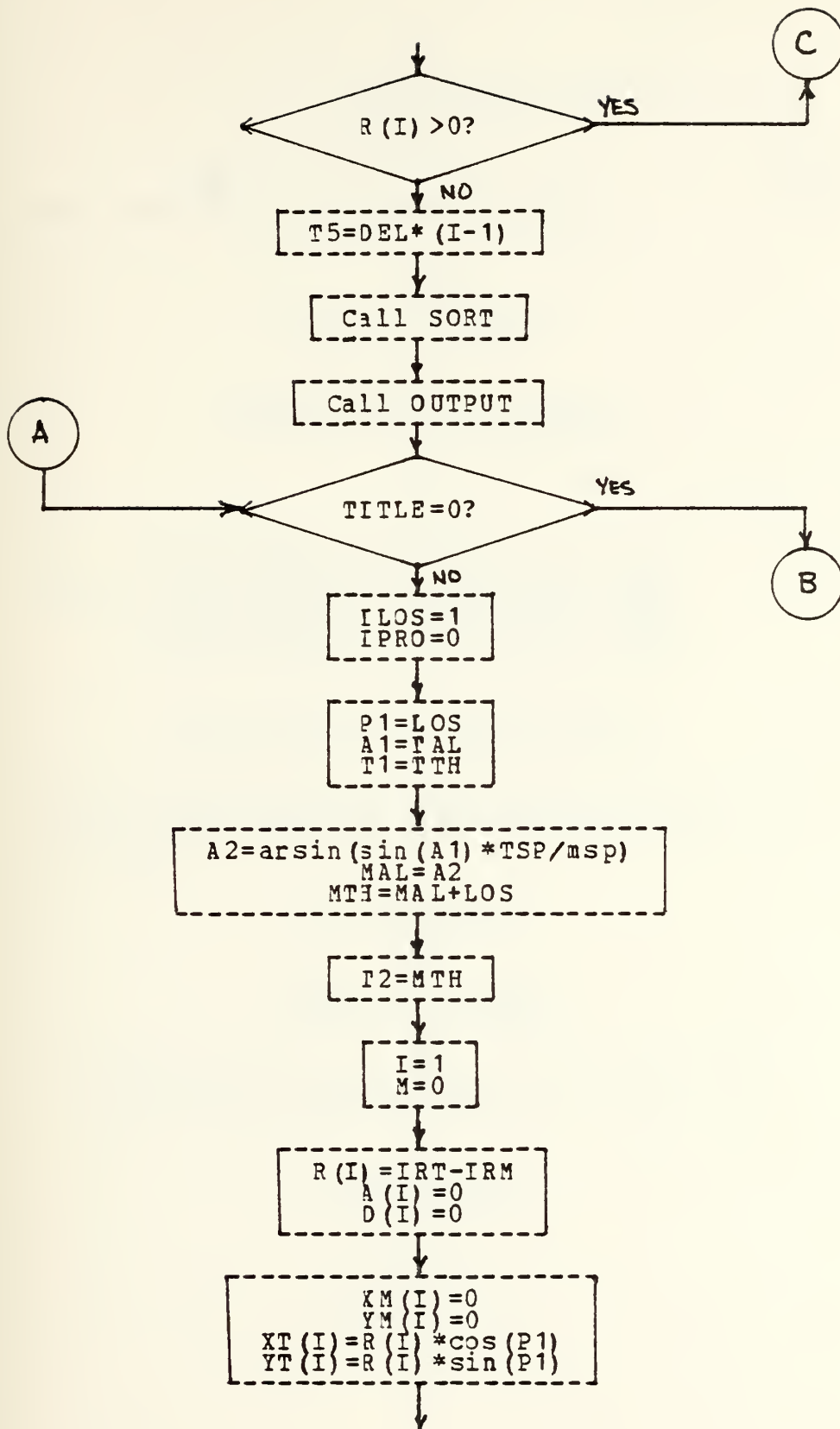
alleviate both of these problems. According to Volume 13, Number 4 of the Computer Center Newsletter, CMS commands can now be invoked from within a FORTRAN program. The print and plot operations presently contained within executive routines can now be placed directly within the source programs. This will remove all current restrictions placed on the numbers of printouts received per session and will label each plot with the user's job name and not the project's job name.

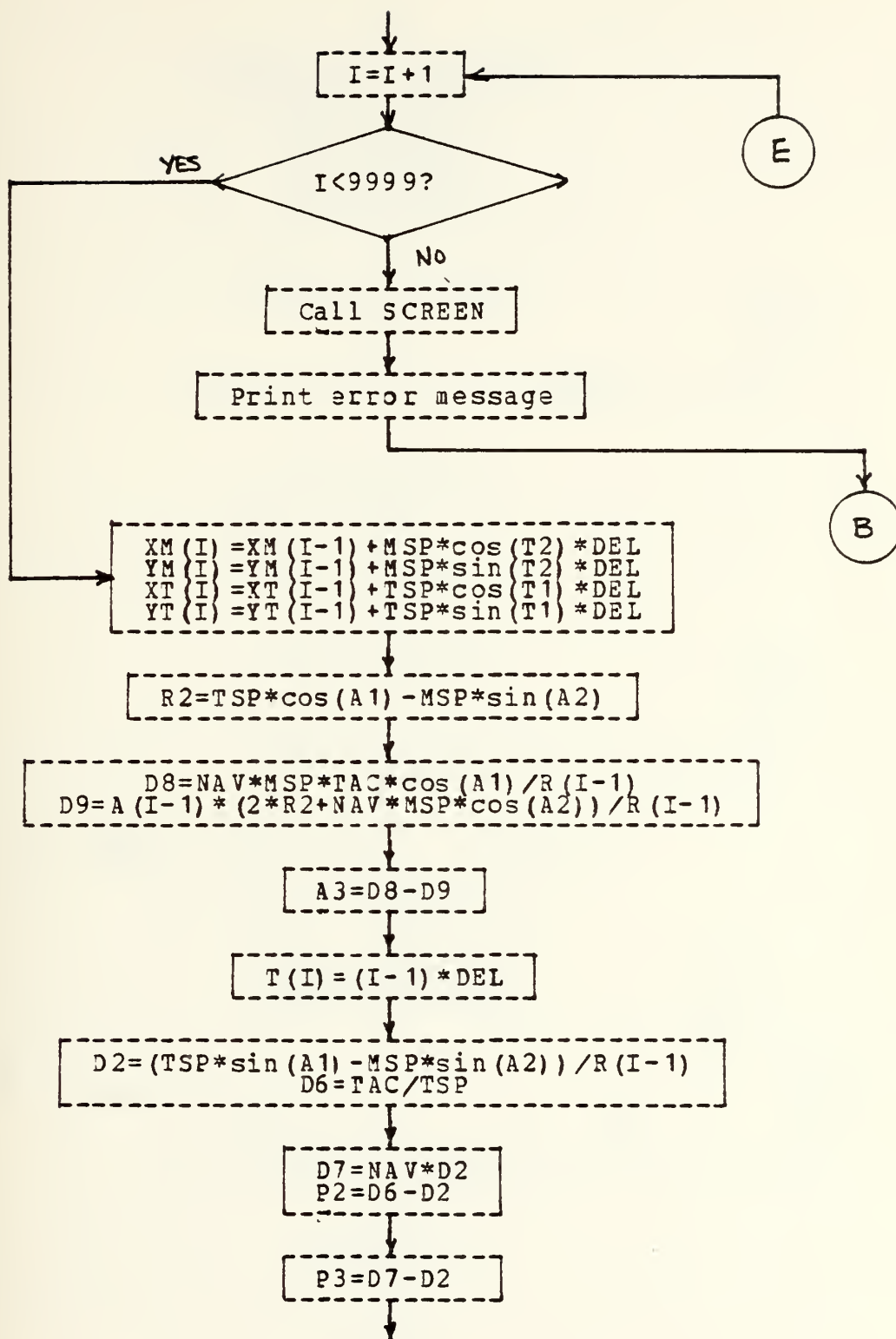
APPENDIX A. TRAJECTORY MODELS PROGRAM FLOWCHART

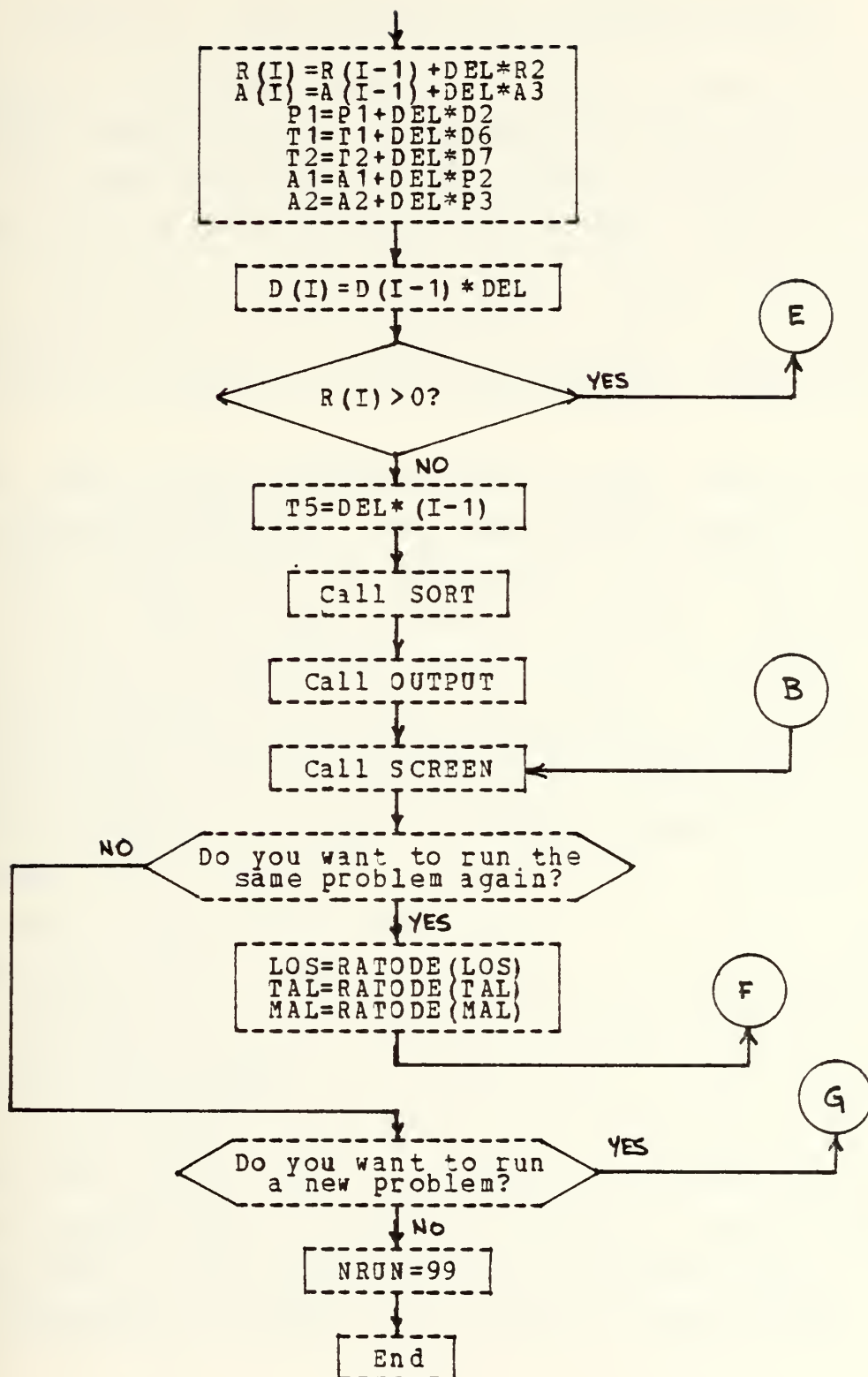












APPENDIX B. TRAJECTORY MODELS PROGRAM LISTING

Following the next page is the program listing for the Trajectory Models program. It consists of three main divisions; the executive routines, the FORTRAN IV computational program, and the FORTRAN IV plotting program. The executive routines are used to establish required file definitions, initiate operation of the computational program, supervise the transfer of data to the plotting program, and provide operational information to the program user at appropriate times.

The computational program, LPATH FORTRAN, consists of four subprogram divisions. The MAIN program accepts the input data and performs the calculations for the line of sight and the proportional navigation problems. Subroutine SCREEN is used to prompt the user to clear the terminal screen for proper positioning of the output. Subroutine SORT determines the largest missile acceleration value and the value ranges of the X and Y position coordinates for plotting reference. Finally, subroutine OUTPUT formats the calculated data and provides it to the user, the printer file, and the plot program data file.

The plot program, PATHPLOT FORTRAN, is structured for direct submission to the MVS batch reader from the 3278 terminal. No cards need to be punched or read. Attention must be given to the correct JCL accounting data in the first line of the program; those shown in the listing are for illustrative purposes only. This program receives the data from the computational program and produces a single geographic chart of the encounter in the encounter plane. Multiple problems, up to nine, will overlay on the single chart.

FILE: LPATH EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

FILEDEF 08 DISK LPATH OUTPUT AO
FILEDEF 07 DISK PATHPLOT DATA AO
&BEGTYPE

YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION TO OBTAIN BOTH A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT AND A VERSATEC PLOT OF UP TO NINE ENCOUNTER GEOMETRIES. THE PLOT IS A SINGLE FRAME WITH ALL NINE GEOMETRIES SUPERIMPOSED ON ONE ANOTHER. THE HARDCOPY PRINTOUT IS IDENTICAL IN FORMAT TO THE TERMINAL OUTPUT.

&END
LOAD LPATH
START
&BEGTYPE

TO OBTAIN A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT OF THE RESULTS, TYPE AND ENTER:

lpathpr

THE OUTPUT WILL BE PRINTED ON THE VM PRINTER IN ROOM 140 AND WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY YOUR USER NUMBER. IT USUALLY REQUIRES SEVERAL MINUTES TO OBTAIN THE PRINTOUT.

TO OBTAIN THE PLOT OF YOUR ENCOUNTERS, TYPE AND ENTER:

lpathpl

THE PLOT WILL BE PRINTED IN THE COMPUTER ROOM AND WILL BE PLACED ON TOP OF THE ALPHABETIZED OUTPUT FILE IN ROOM 140. IT WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY THE JCL JOB NAME "PATHPLOT" AND USUALLY REQUIRES MANY MINUTES (EVEN HOURS!) TO BE OBTAINED. NOTE....IF MANY USERS ARE REQUESTING PLOTS SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE COMPUTER CENTER PERSONNEL WILL CANCEL "EXCESS" JOBS USING THE SAME IDENTIFIER.

&END

FILE: LPATHPL EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

COPY LPATH PLOT A PATHPLOT DATA A PLOT FORTRAN A
EXEC SUBMIT PLOT FORTRAN A
ERASE PLOT FORTRAN A

FILE: LPATHPR EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

PRINT LPATH OUTPUT (LINECOUN 70


```

27 APRIL 1981
THIS PROGRAM COMPARES THE TRAJECTORIES OF TWO GUIDANCE SYSTEM
INTERCEPT GEOMETRIES: LINE OF SIGHT AND PROPORTIONAL
NAVIGATION. THE OUTPUT IS A TABLE OF GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONS, THE
MAXIMUM LATERAL ACCELERATION THE INTERCEPTING MISSILE MUST
ENDURE, AND THE TIME REQUIRED TO MAKE THE INTERCEPT.

DECLARATIONS
REAL DEL, IRT, IRM, LOS, TSP, TAC, TAL, TTH, MSP, MAC, MAL, MTH, NAV
REAL A1, A2, A3, A4, D2, D6, D7, D8, D9, M, M1, P1, P2, P3, R1, R2, R3
REAL R4, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T2LAST
INTEGER I, W, TITLE, AGAIN, IBACK, IDO, ISAVE, NRUN, ILOS, IPRO
DIMENSION XM(9999), YM(9999), XT(9999), YT(9999), A(9999), R(9999)
DIMENSION T(9999), RP(9999), D(9999), APN(9999), DT2(9999)
COMMON/ BLOCK1/ A, XM, YM, XT, YT, M, XPOS, YNEG, I
COMMON/ BLOCK2/ DEL, NAV, LOS, IRT, IRM, TSP, TAC, TAL, MSP, MAC, MAL, D, R, T5,
* ISAVE, NRUN, ILOS, IPRO
DETORA(X) = (X/360)*2*3.1415926535
RATODE(X) = (X/(2*3.1415926535))*360
NRUN=0
ISAVE=1
1 IBACK=0

C INPUT PROBLEM PARAMETERS
12 WRITE(6,12)
12 FORMAT (/1X,T13,' INPUT PROBLEM PARAMETERS')
14 WRITE(6,14)
14 FORMAT (1X,T2,' FOR LINE OF SIGHT GUIDANCE INTERCEPT TRAJECTORY, IN
+PUT "0":',T2,' FOR PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION GUIDANCE INTERCEPT TRAJ
+ECTORY, INPUT "1":',T2,' FOR BOTH INTERCEPT TRAJECTORIES, INPUT "2
+(INTEGER))
16 READ(6,16)TITLE
16 FORMAT (111)
10001 WRITE(6,15)
15 FORMAT (1X,T2,' INPUT INTEGRATION TIME INCREMENT (SECONDS, DECIMAL
*:')
117 READ(6,117)DEL
117 FORMAT (F10.5)
117 FORMAT (F10.3)
117 IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10002 WRITE(6,18)
18 FORMAT (1X,T2,' INPUT NAVIGATION CONSTANT FOR PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION
*ON (DECIMAL):')
18 READ(6,17)NAV
18 IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10003 WRITE(6,19)
19 FORMAT (1X,T2,' INPUT LINE-OF-SIGHT ANGLE (DEGREES, DECIMAL):')
19 READ(6,17)LOS

```

LPA00040
 LPA00050
 LPA00060
 LPA00070
 LPA00080
 LPA00090
 LPA00100
 LPA00110
 LPA00120
 LPA00130
 LPA00140
 LPA00150
 LPA00160
 LPA00170
 LPA00180
 LPA00190
 LPA00200
 LPA00210
 LPA00220
 LPA00230
 LPA00240
 LPA00250
 LPA00260
 LPA00270
 LPA00280
 LPA00290
 LPA00300
 LPA00310
 LPA00320
 LPA00330
 LPA00340
 LPA00350
 LPA00360
 LPA00370
 LPA00380
 LPA00390
 LPA00400
 LPA00410
 LPA00420
 LPA00430
 LPA00440
 LPA00450
 LPA00460
 LPA00470
 LPA00480
 LPA00490
 LPA00500
 LPA00510


```

10004 IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
      WRITE (6,20)
20  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT TARGET RANGE FROM MISSILE LAUNCH SITE (METERS
    * , DECIMAL):',)
      READ (6,17)IRT
      IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10005 WRITE (6,21)
21  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT TARGET SPEED (METERS/SECOND, DECIMAL):',)
      READ (6,17)TSP
      IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10006 WRITE (6,22)
22  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT TARGET LATERAL ACCELERATION (M/SEC/SEC, DECIM
    * AL):',)
      READ (6,17)TAC
      IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10007 WRITE (6,23)
23  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT TARGET ALPHA (DEGREES, DECIMAL):',)
      READ (6,17)TAL
      IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10008 WRITE (6,25)
25  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT MISSILE SPEED (METERS/SECOND, DECIMAL):',)
      READ (6,17)MSP
      IF (IBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 204
10009 WRITE (6,26)
26  FORMAT (1X,T2,'INPUT MISSILE RANGE FROM LAUNCH SITE (METERS, DECIM
    * AL):',)
      READ (6,17)IRM

C  COVER PAGE PRINTOUT
      IBACK=1
204  CALL SCREEN
      IPRO=1
      ILOS=1
      WRITE (6,33)
33  FORMAT (1X,T28,'PROBLEM PARAMETERS',)
132  WRITE (6,132)DEL,NAV,LOS,IRT,TSP,TAC,TAL,MSP,IRM
      FORMAT (1X,T16,'01')TIME INCREMENT,T40,F10.4,' SECONDS',/,
    +T16,'02')NAVIGATION CONSTANT,T39,F10.3,' DEGREES',/,
    +T16,'03')LINE-OF-SIGHT ANGLE,T39,F10.3,' METERS',/,
    +T16,'04')TARGET RANGE,T39,F10.3,' METERS/SEC',/,
    +T16,'05')TARGET SPEED,T39,F10.3,' METERS/SEC',/,
    +T16,'06')TARGET ACCELERATION,T39,F10.3,' DEGREES',/,
    +T16,'07')TARGET ALPHA,T39,F10.3,' METERS/SEC',/,
    +T16,'08')MISSILE SPEED,T39,F10.3,' METERS',/,
    +T16,'09')MISSILE RANGE,T39,F10.3,' METERS',)
      WRITE (6,150)
150  FORMAT (1X,T15,'IS THIS DATA SUMMARY CORRECT? (00=YES, IF NO,'/,
    * T15,'ENTER THE TWO DIGIT NUMBER OF THE INCORRECT ITEM: ',/

```

LPA00520
 LPA00530
 LPA00540
 LPA00550
 LPA00560
 LPA00570
 LPA00580
 LPA00590
 LPA00600
 LPA00610
 LPA00620
 LPA00630
 LPA00640
 LPA00650
 LPA00660
 LPA00670
 LPA00680
 LPA00690
 LPA00700
 LPA00710
 LPA00720
 LPA00730
 LPA00740
 LPA00750
 LPA00760
 LPA00770
 LPA00780
 LPA00790
 LPA00800
 LPA00810
 LPA00820
 LPA00830
 LPA00840
 LPA00850
 LPA00860
 LPA00870
 LPA00880
 LPA00890
 LPA00900
 LPA00910
 LPA00920
 LPA00930
 LPA00940
 LPA00950
 LPA00960
 LPA00970
 LPA00980
 LPA00990


```

* T15, ' (TWO-DIGIT INTEGER)' )
  READ (6,161) AGAIN
  161 FORMAT (112)
  IF (AGAIN.EQ.00) GO TO 205
  GO TO (10001,10002,10003,10004,10005,10006,10007,10008,10009),
  * AGAIN
C
C 205 TTH=LOS+TAL
      MTH=LOS+MAL
      LOS=DETORA(LOS)
      TAL=DETORA(TAL)
      TTH=DETORA(TTH)
      MAL=DETORA(MAL)
      MTH=DETORA(MTH)
C
C      IF (TITLE.EQ.1) GO TO 299
C
C      LINE OF SIGHT GUIDANCE INTERCEPT TRAJECTORY CALCULATIONS
C
C      ILOS=0
C      IPRO=1
C
C      PROGRAM
C      R1=IRT
C      P1=LOS
C      A1=TAL
C      T1=TTH
C      R2=IRM
C      A2=ARSIN(SIN(A1)*TSP*IRM/(MSP*IRT))
C      MAL=A2
C      MTH=LOS+MAL
C      T2=MTH
C      I=1
C      M=0
C      D(I)=0
C      R(I)=IRA
C      A(I)=0
C      XM(I)=0
C      YM(I)=0
C      XT(I)=(R1-R2)*COS(P1)
C      YT(I)=(R1-R2)*SIN(P1)
C      I=I+1
C      210 IF (I.LT.9999) GO TO 211
C      CALL SCREEN
C      212 WRITE (6,212)
C      FORMAT (1X,'YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY EXCEEDED THE CAPABILITY OF THIS
C      *PROGRAM',1X,'BY REQUIRING MORE THAN 9999 ITERATIONS TO COMPLETE
LP A01000
LP A01010
LP A01020
LP A01030
LP A01040
LP A01050
LP A01060
LP A01070
LP A01080
LP A01090
LP A01100
LP A01110
LP A01120
LP A01130
LP A01140
LP A01150
LP A01160
LP A01170
LP A01180
LP A01190
LP A01200
LP A01210
LP A01220
LP A01230
LP A01240
LP A01250
LP A01260
LP A01270
LP A01280
LP A01290
LP A01300
LP A01310
LP A01320
LP A01330
LP A01340
LP A01350
LP A01360
LP A01370
LP A01380
LP A01390
LP A01400
LP A01410
LP A01420
LP A01430
LP A01440
LP A01450
LP A01460
LP A01470

```



```

T1=TTH
A2=ARSIN(SIN(A1)*TSP/MSP)
MAL=A2
MTH=MAL+LOS
T2=MTH
I=1
M=0
R(I)=IRT-IRM
A(I)=MAC
D(I)=0
XM(I)=0
YM(I)=R(I)*COS(P1)
YT(I)=R(I)*SIN(P1)
I=I+1
IF (I.LT.9999) GO TO 311
CALL SCREEN
WRITE (6,212)
GO TO 999
311 XM(I)=XM(I-1)+MSP*COS(T2)*DEL
    YM(I)=YM(I-1)+MSP*SIN(T2)*DEL
    XT(I)=XT(I-1)+TSP*COS(T1)*DEL
    YT(I)=YT(I-1)+TSP*SIN(T1)*DEL
    R2=TSP*COS(A1)-MSP*COS(A2)
    D8=NAV*MSP*TAC*CD S(A1)/R(I-1)
    D9=A(I-1)*(2*R2+NAV*MSP*COS(A2))/R(I-1)
    A3=D8-D9
    T(I)=(I-1)*DEL
    D2=(TSP*SIN(A1)-MSP*SIN(A2))/R(I-1)
    D6=TAC/TSP
    D7=NAV*D2
    P2=D6-D2
    P3=D7-D2
    R(I)=R(I-1)+DEL*R2
    A(I)=A(I-1)+DEL*A3
    P1=P1+DEL*D2
    T1=T1+DEL*D6
    T2=T2+DEL*D7
    A1=A1+DEL*P2
    A2=A2+DEL*P3
    D(I)=D(I-1)+DEL
    IF (R(I).GT.0) GO TO 310
320 T5=DEL*(I-1)
330 CALL SORT
    CALL OUTPUT
C
C
999 CALL SCREEN

```

LPA01960
 LPA01970
 LPA01980
 LPA01990
 LPA02000
 LPA02010
 LPA02020
 LPA02030
 LPA02040
 LPA02050
 LPA02060
 LPA02070
 LPA02080
 LPA02090
 LPA02100
 LPA02110
 LPA02120
 LPA02130
 LPA02140
 LPA02150
 LPA02160
 LPA02170
 LPA02180
 LPA02190
 LPA02200
 LPA02210
 LPA02220
 LPA02230
 LPA02240
 LPA02250
 LPA02260
 LPA02270
 LPA02280
 LPA02290
 LPA02300
 LPA02310
 LPA02320
 LPA02330
 LPA02340
 LPA02350
 LPA02360
 LPA02370
 LPA02380
 LPA02390
 LPA02400
 LPA02410
 LPA02420
 LPA02430


```

998 WRITE (6,410)
999 FORMAT (/1X,DO YOU WANT TO RUN THIS PROBLEM AGAIN? 0=YES, 1=NO.)
410 READ (6,16) IDO
IF (IDO.EQ.1) GO TO 420
LOS=RATODE(LOS)
TAL=RATODE(TAL)
MAL=RATODE(MAL)
GO TO 204
420 WRITE (6,430)
430 FORMAT (1X,DO YOU WANT TO RUN A NEW PROBLEM? 0=YES, 1=NO.)
IF (IDO.EQ.0) GO TO 1
NRUN=99
WRITE (7,144) NRUN,I
145 WRITE (7,145)
144 FORMAT (145)
144 FORMAT (12,14)
STOP
END

SUBROUTINE SCREEN
WRITE (6,600)
600 FORMAT (1X,CLEAR SCREEN AND ENTER "0")
16 READ (6,16) ISCR
16 FORMAT (111)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE SORT
DIMENSION A(9999),XM(9999),YM(9999),XT(9999),YT(9999)
REAL A,M,XM,YM,XT,YT,XPOS,XNEG,YPOS,YNEG
INTEGER I,W,Z
COMMON/BLOCK1/A,XM,YM,XT,YT,M,XPOS,XNEG,YPOS,YNEG,I
XPOS=0.0
XNEG=0.0
YPOS=0.0
YNEG=0.0
Z=1-1
DO 10 W=1,Z
IF (ABS(A(W)).GT.ABS(M)) M=A(W)
IF (XT(W).GT.XPOS) XPOS=XT(W)
IF (XM(W).GT.XNEG) XNEG=XM(W)
IF (YT(W).GT.YPOS) YPOS=YT(W)
IF (YM(W).GT.YNEG) YNEG=YM(W)

```

LPA02440
 LPA02450
 LPA02460
 LPA02470
 LPA02480
 LPA02490
 LPA02500
 LPA02510
 LPA02520
 LPA02530
 LPA02540
 LPA02550
 LPA02560
 LPA02570
 LPA02580
 LPA02590
 LPA02600
 LPA02610
 LPA02620
 LPA02630
 LPA02640
 LPA02650
 LPA02660
 LPA02670
 LPA02680
 LPA02690
 LPA02700
 LPA02710
 LPA02720
 LPA02730
 LPA02740
 LPA02750
 LPA02760
 LPA02770
 LPA02780
 LPA02790
 LPA02800
 LPA02810
 LPA02820
 LPA02830
 LPA02840
 LPA02850
 LPA02860
 LPA02870
 LPA02880
 LPA02890
 LPA02900
 LPA02910


```

      IF (YT(W).LT.YNEG) YNEG=YT(W)
      IF (YM(W).LT.YNEG) YNEG=YM(W)
10  CONTINUE
    RETURN
  END
C
C
  SUBROUTINE OUTPUT
  REAL D,XM,YM,XT,YT,R,A,M,T5,M1,LOSL,TAL1,MSP,MAC,MAL,E,F,G
  REAL DEL,NAV,LOS,IRT,IRM,TSP,TAC,TAL,MSP,MAC,MAL
  INTEGER ISAVE,W,I,NRUN,ILOS,IPRO,I
  DIMENSION D(9999),XM(9999),XT(9999),YT(9999)
  DIMENSION R(9999),A(9999)
  COMMON/BLOCK1/A,XM,YM,XT,YT,M,XPOS,XNEG,YPOS,YNEG,I
  COMMON/BLOCK2/DEL,NAV,LOS,IRT,IRM,TSP,TAC,TAL,MSP,MAC,MAL,D,R,T5,
  *ISAVE,NRUN,ILOS,IPRO
  RATODE(X)=(X/(2*3.1415926535))*.360
C
  M1=M/9.80665
  IF (ISAVE.EQ.0) GO TO 250
C
C
  CALL SCREEN
  IF (ILOS.EQ.0) WRITE (6,133)
  IF (IPRO.EQ.0) WRITE (6,134)
  WRITE (6,170)
  DO 240 W=1,I,25
    WRITE (6,107) D(W),XM(W),YM(W),XT(W),YT(W),R(W),A(W)
240 CONTINUE
    WRITE (6,107) D(I-1),XM(I-1),YM(I-1),XT(I-1),YT(I-1),
    *R(I-1),A(I-1)
107 FORMAT (1X,F6.3,5(2X,F8.1),2X,F10.3)
135 WRITE (6,135) M,M1,T5
  WRITE (6,115),MAXIMUM LATERAL ACCELERATION ON THE MISSILE',
  *T15,IS,F10.3,M/SEC/SEC,OR,F9.2,G'S,/'
  *T15,THE TIME TO INTERCEPT IS,F6.3,SECONDS.'
  WRITE (6,143)
143 FORMAT (1X,DO YOU WISH TO INCLUDE THIS OUTPUT IN THE PRINTOUT AN
  *D THE PLOT?/,1X,(REMEMBER THAT ALL PLOTS FROM A SINGLE SESSION W
  *ILL OVERLAY EACH OTHER.)/,1X,0=YES,1=NO.)
  READ (6,16) ISAVE
16 FORMAT (11)
  IF (ISAVE.EQ.1) GO TO 270
C
250 NRUN=NRUN+1
  IF (NRUN.LT.10) GO TO 255
  WRITE (6,253)
253 FORMAT (1X, YOU HAVE REQUESTED MORE THAN 9 ENCOUNTER SITUATIONS BEL

```

LPA02920
 LPA02930
 LPA02940
 LPA02950
 LPA02960
 LPA02970
 LPA02980
 LPA02990
 LPA03000
 LPA03010
 LPA03020
 LPA03030
 LPA03040
 LPA03050
 LPA03060
 LPA03070
 LPA03080
 LPA03090
 LPA03100
 LPA03110
 LPA03120
 LPA03130
 LPA03140
 LPA03150
 LPA03160
 LPA03170
 LPA03180
 LPA03190
 LPA03200
 LPA03210
 LPA03220
 LPA03230
 LPA03240
 LPA03250
 LPA03260
 LPA03270
 LPA03280
 LPA03290
 LPA03300
 LPA03310
 LPA03320
 LPA03330
 LPA03340
 LPA03350
 LPA03360
 LPA03370
 LPA03380
 LPA03390


```

*F YOU WANT ADDITIONAL PLOTS, EXIT THE PROGRAM, OUTPUT THE
*ST 9 SITUATIONS AND RE-ENTER THE PROGRAM BY TYPING /,IX,"LPATH"
*ND ENTERING..
GO TO 270
255 WRITE (8,32) NRUN
32 FORMAT (/ /IX,"$$$ RUN NUMBER ",I2)
WRITE (8,33)
33 FORMAT (I25,"PROBLEM PARAMETERS")
DR=IRT-IRM
TAL1=RA TO DE(TAL)
MAL1=RA TO DE(MAL)
LOS1=RA TO DE(LOS)
WRITE (8,34) DEL,NAV,LOS1,DR,TSP,TAC,TAL1,MSP,MAL1
34 +T13,.02) NAVIGATION CONSTANT,T40,F10.4," SECONDS"/,
+T13,.03) LINE-OF-SIGHT ANGLE,T39,F10.3," DEGREES"/,
+T13,.04) INITIAL SEPARATION,T39,F10.3," METERS"/,
+T13,.05) TARGET SPEED,T39,F10.3," METERS/SEC"/,
+T13,.06) TARGET ACCELERATION,T39,F10.3," M/SEC/SEC"/,
+T13,.07) TARGET ALPHA,T39,F10.3," DEGREES"/,
+T13,.08) MISSILE SPEED,T39,F10.3," METERS/SEC"/,
+T13,.09) MISSILE INITIAL ALPHA,T39,F10.3," DEGREES")
IF (ILOS.EQ.0) WRITE (8,133)
133 FORMAT (/I2,"LINE OF SIGHT GUIDANCE INTERCEPT TRAJECTORY")
134 IF (IPRO.EQ.0) WRITE (8,134)
134 FORMAT (/I7,"PROPORTIONAL NAVIGATION GUIDANCE INTERCEPT TRAJECTORY")
*Y.)
WRITE (8,170)
170 FORMAT (IX,"PROBLEM",T13,"--POSITION COORDINATES (METERS)--",
*T52,"RANGE",T62,"ACCEL",/IX,"TIME(S)",T15,"XM",T25,"YM",T35,
*X1,T45,"Y",T51,"(METERS)",T61,"(M/S/S)"),
I1=(I/25)+2
E=25.
F=I
DO 5 J=1,50
G=F-E
IF (G.EQ.0.) GO TO 10
E=E+25.
5 CONTINUE
GO TO 20
10 I=I1-1
20 CONTINUE
WRITE (7,140) NRUN,I1
140 FORMAT (I2,I4)
DO 260 W=1,I,25
WRITE (8,107) D(W),XM(W),YM(W),XT(W),YT(W),R(W),A(W)
WRITE (7,141) XM(W),YM(W),XT(W),YT(W)

```

ILPA03400
LALPA03410
ALPA03420
LPA03430
LPA03440
LPA03450
LPA03460
LPA03470
LPA03480
LPA03490
LPA03500
LPA03510
LPA03520
LPA03530
LPA03540
LPA03550
LPA03560
LPA03570
LPA03580
LPA03590
LPA03600
LPA03610
LPA03620
LPA03630
LPA03640
LPA03650
LPA03660
LPA03670
LPA03680
LPA03690
LPA03700
LPA03710
LPA03720
LPA03730
LPA03740
LPA03750
LPA03760
LPA03770
LPA03780
LPA03790
LPA03800
LPA03810
LPA03820
LPA03830
LPA03840
LPA03850
LPA03860
LPA03870


```

260 CONTINUE
    WRITE (8,107) D(I-1),XM(I-1),YM(I-1),XT(I-1),YT(I-1),A(I-1)
    WRITE (7,141) XM(I),YM(I),XT(I),YT(I)
141 FORMAT (4(F10.3))
    WRITE (8,135) M,M1,T5
    WRITE (7,141) XPOS,XNEG,YPOS,YNEG
    ISAVE=1
270 CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END
LPA03880
LPA03890
LPA03900
LPA03910
LPA03920
LPA03930
LPA03940
LPA03950
LPA03960
LPA03970

```



```

//PATHPLOT JOB (1414,0483),'LINDSEY',CLASS=B
//EXEC FRTXCLGP
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
C   LPATH PLOTTING ROUTINE(MAXIMUM OF 9 SIMULTANEOUS PLOTS)
C   READ IN DATA
C
REAL XM, YM, XT, YT, XPOS, XNEG, YPOS, YNEG, X, Y, XMAX, XMIN, YMAX, YMIN
REAL XMININ, YMININ, XSPAN, YSPAN, SCALES, XO, YO, SYMB
INTEGER K, J, N, I, Z
DIMENSION XM(500, 9), YM(500, 9), XT(500, 9), YT(500, 9)
DIMENSION X(500), Y(500), SYMB(9)
DIMENSION I(9)
DATA SYMB/1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9./
XMAX=0.0
XMIN=0.0
YMAX=0.0
YMIN=0.0
100 READ (5, 105) NRUN, I(NRUN)
105 FORMAT (12, I4)
IF (NRUN.EQ.99) GO TO 120
N=NRUN
DO 110 K=1, 500
  READ (5, 115) XM(K, N), YM(K, N), XT(K, N), YT(K, N)
  IF (K.EQ.I(N)) GO TO 117
110 CONTINUE
115 FORMAT (4 (F10.3))
117 READ (5, 115) XPOS, XNEG, YPOS, YNEG
  IF (XPOS.GT.XMAX) XMAX=XPOS
  IF (XNEG.LT.XMIN) XMIN=XNEG
  IF (YPOS.GT.YMAX) YMAX=YPOS
  IF (YNEG.LT.YMIN) YMIN=YNEG
  GO TO 100
120 CONTINUE
C
C   INITIALIZE PLOTTING
C   CALL PLOTS(0,0,0)
C
C   ESTABLISH PLOT "WINDOW"
XSPAN=XMAX-XMIN
YSPAN=YMAX-YMIN
IF ((YSPAN/7.0).GT.(XSPAN/9.0)) GO TO 130
SCALES=XSPAN/9.0
YMININ=YMIN/SCALES
YMAX=(7.0+YMININ)*SCALES
YSPAN=YMAX-YMIN
GO TO 135
130 SCALES=YSPAN/7.0
XMININ=XMIN/SCALES

```

LPA00040
 LPA00050
 LPA00060
 LPA00070
 LPA00080
 LPA00090
 LPA00100
 LPA00110
 LPA00120
 LPA00130
 LPA00140
 LPA00150
 LPA00160
 LPA00170
 LPA00180
 LPA00190
 LPA00200
 LPA00210
 LPA00220
 LPA00230
 LPA00240
 LPA00250
 LPA00260
 LPA00270
 LPA00280
 LPA00290
 LPA00300
 LPA00310
 LPA00320
 LPA00330
 LPA00340
 LPA00350
 LPA00360
 LPA00370
 LPA00380
 LPA00390
 LPA00400
 LPA00410
 LPA00420
 LPA00430
 LPA00440
 LPA00450
 LPA00460
 LPA00470
 LPA00480
 LPA00490
 LPA00500
 LPA00510


```

XMAX=(9.0+XMIN)*SCALES
XSPAN=XMAX-XMIN
CONTINUE
135 C
C LOCATE ORIGIN OF AXES
CALL PLOT(2.,2.,-3)
C
C SCALE X VALUES TO 9.0 INCH AXIS AND Y VALUES TO 7.0 INCH AXIS
AND PLOT THEM
X(1)=XMIN
X(2)=XMAX
X(3)=XMAX
X(4)=0.0
X(5)=0.0
Y(1)=YMAX
Y(2)=YMAX
Y(3)=YMIN
Y(4)=0.0
Y(5)=0.0
CALL SCALE(X,9.0,3,1)
CALL SCALE(Y,7.0,3,1)
CALL AXIS(0.,0.,,REFERENCE DIRECTION',-19,9.0,0.,XMIN,SCALES)
CALL AXIS(0.,0.,,+,1,7.0,90.,YMIN,SCALES)
C
DO 160 K=1,N
Z=I(K)
C
C PLOT TARGET PATH
DO 140 J=1,500
X(J)=XT(J,K)
Y(J)=YT(J,K)
IF (J.EQ.Z) GO TO 145
CONTINUE
X(Z+1)=XMIN
X(Z+2)=SCALES
Y(Z+1)=YMIN
Y(Z+2)=SCALES
CALL LINE(X,Y,Z,1,+Z,5)
140 C
145 C
C PLOT MISSILE PATH
DO 150 J=1,500
X(J)=XM(J,K)
Y(J)=YM(J,K)
IF (J.EQ.Z) GO TO 155
CONTINUE
X(Z+1)=XMIN
X(Z+2)=SCALES
Y(Z+1)=YMIN
Y(Z+2)=SCALES
150 C
155 C

```


LPA01000
 LPA01010
 LPA01020
 LPA01030
 LPA01040
 LPA01050
 LPA01060
 LPA01070
 LPA01080
 LPA01090
 LPA01100
 LPA01110
 LPA01120
 LPA01130
 LPA01140
 LPA01150
 LPA01160

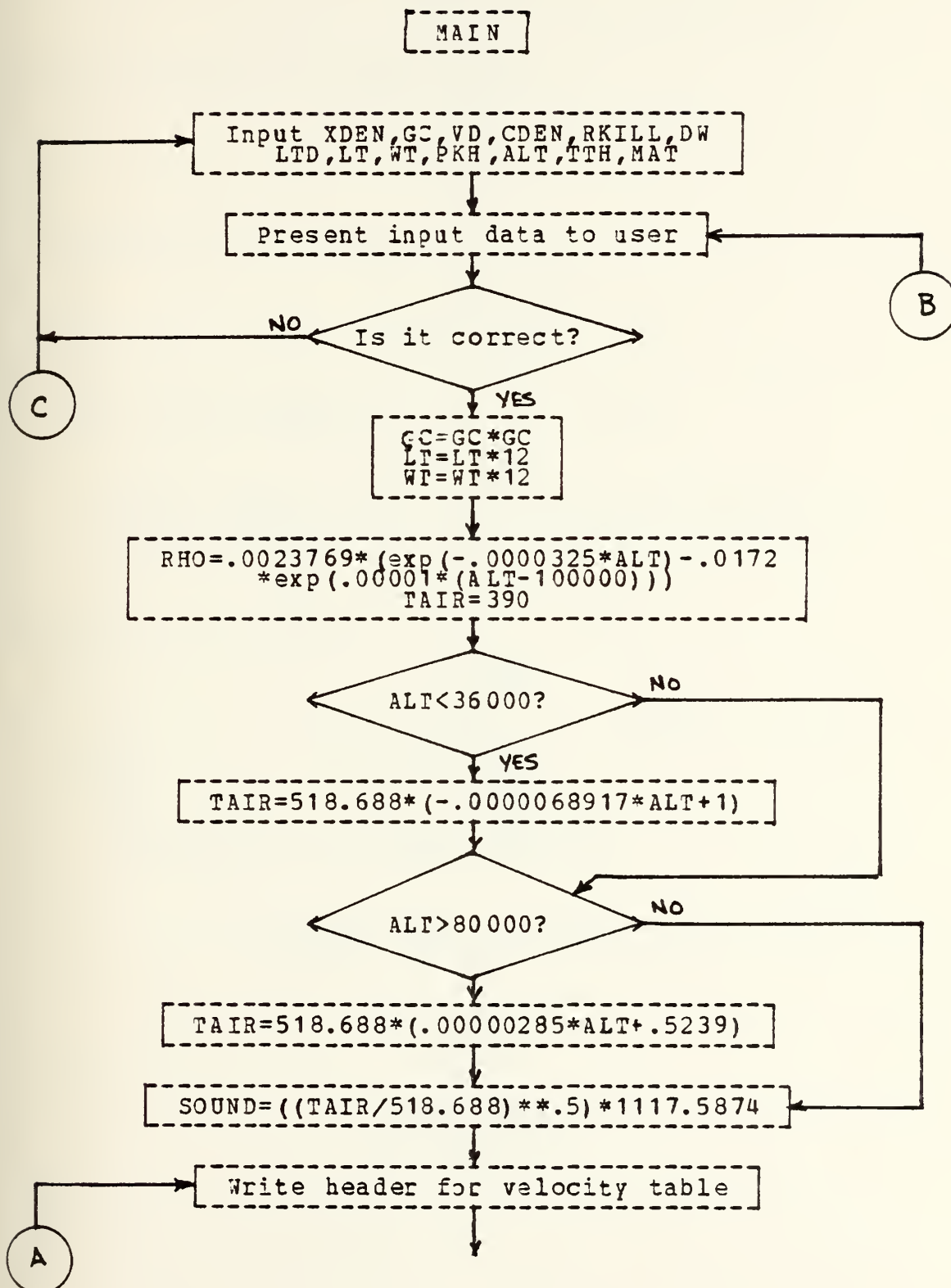
```

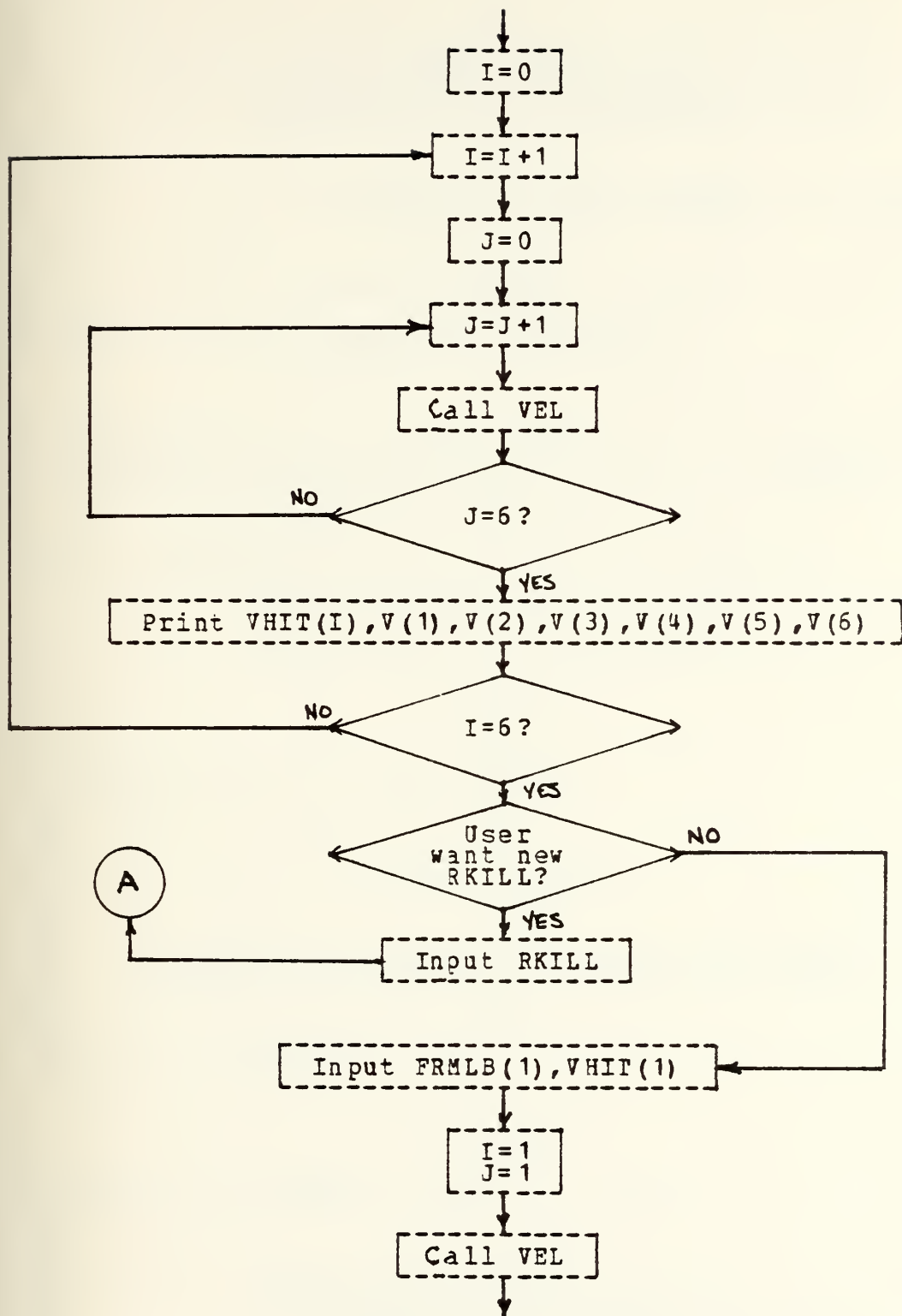
Y(Z+2)=SCALES
CALL LINE(X,Y,Z,1,+Z,0)
XO=X(Z)/SCALES
YO=Y(Z)/SCALES
CALL NUMBER(XO,YO,0.1,SYMB(K),0.0,-1)

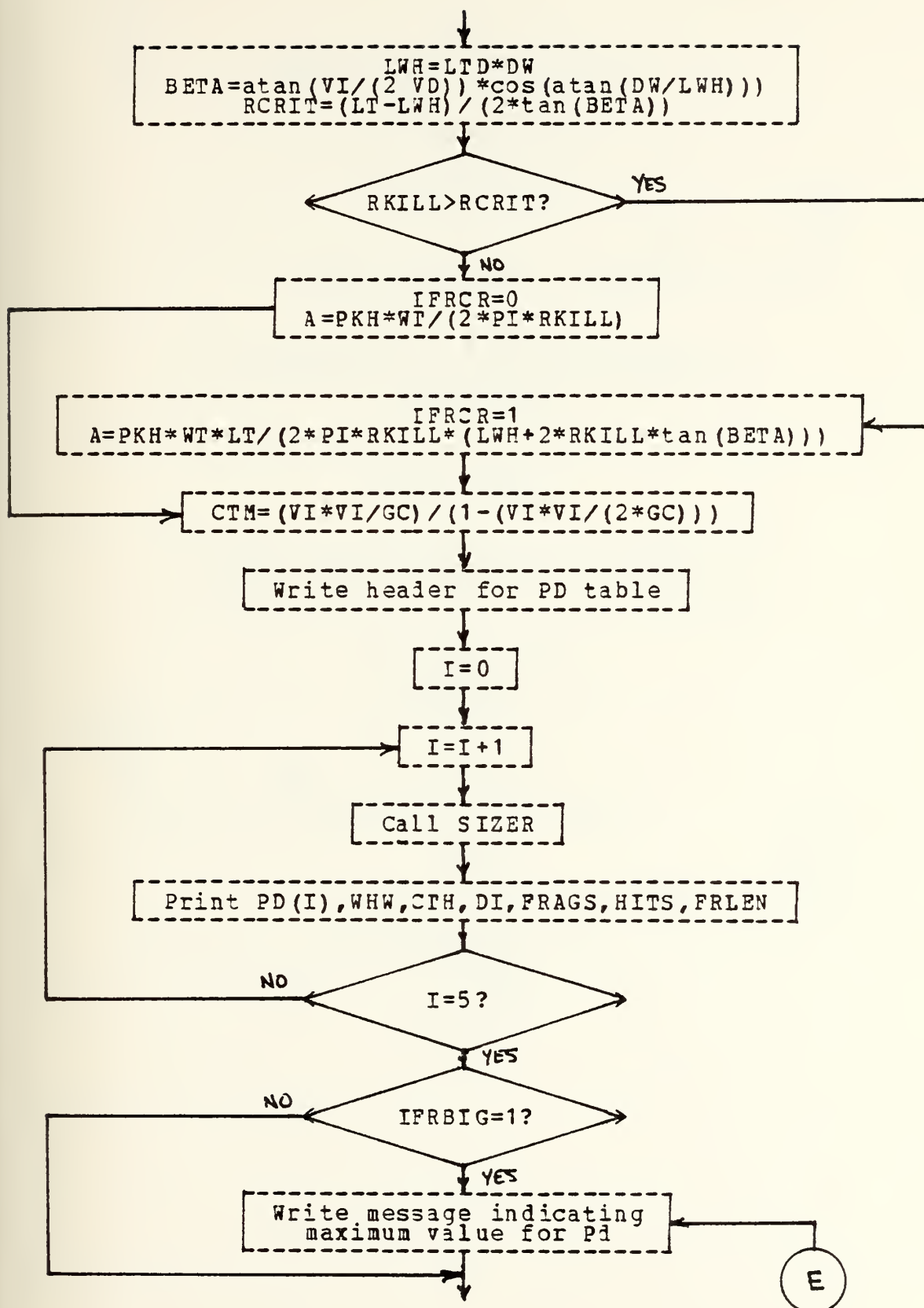
C 160 CONTINUE
C
C      END OF PLOTTING
      CALL PLOT(0.0.,+999)
      STOP
      END

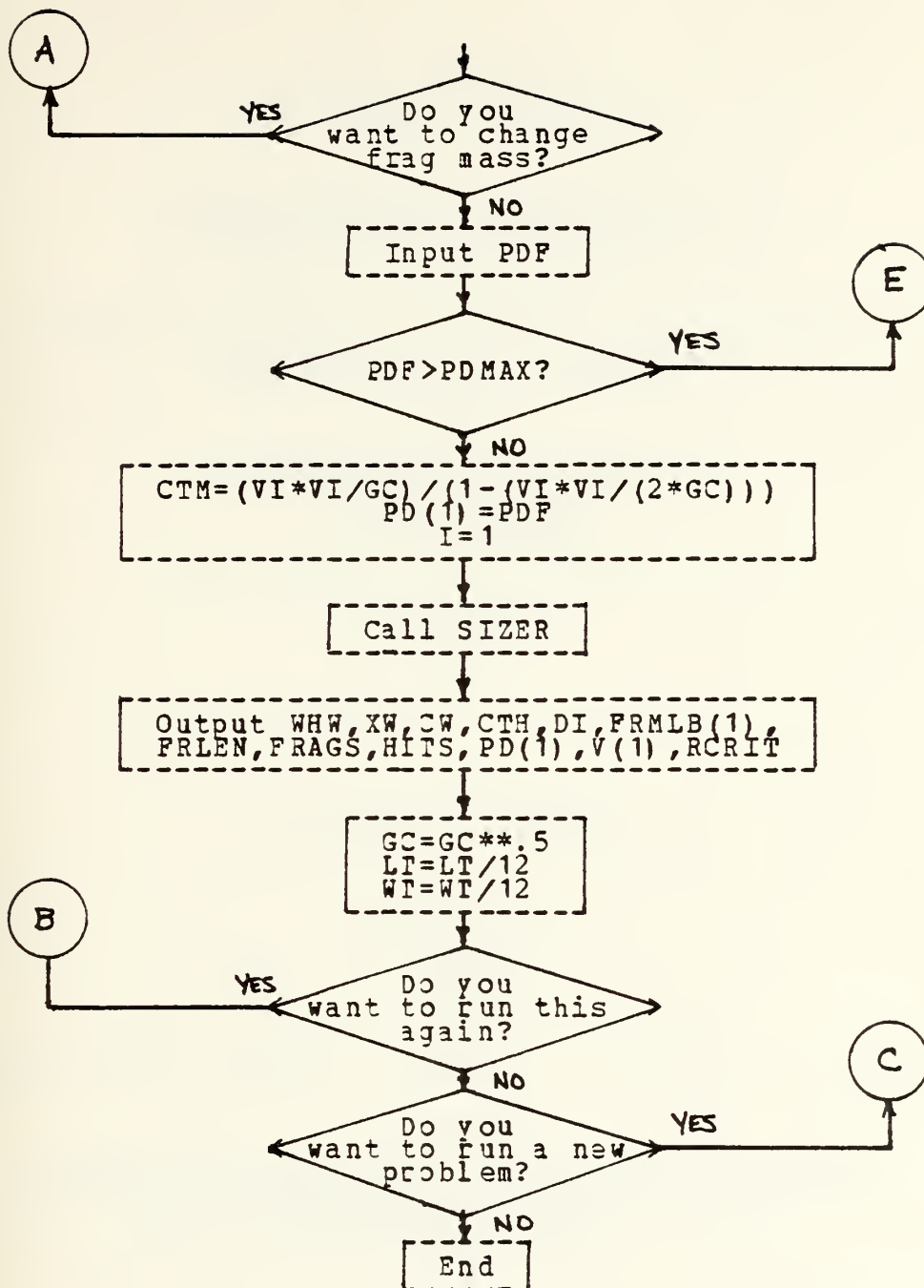
/*GO.PLOTPARM DD *
&PLOT SCALE=0.5 &END
/*GO.SYSIN DD *
  
```


APPENDIX C. WARHEAD DESIGN PROGRAM FLOWCHART









Subroutine VEL

$$\text{FRAREA} = (\text{FRMLB}(J) / \text{CDEN}) ** (2/3)$$

$$R = (\text{TTH} * \text{MAT}) / (\text{FRAREA} ** .5)$$

$$\text{BLV}(J) + 1.02546 * (1431.6875 * R) - (564.1857 * R * R)$$

$$+ (136.7064 * R ** 3) - (8.77447 * R ** 5)$$

$$\text{BLV}(J) = \text{BLV}(J) * (.26 / \text{CDEN})$$

$$K = \text{RHO} * \text{FRAREA} * 0.65 / \text{FRMLB}(J)$$

$$V(J) = \text{VHIT}(I) * \exp(K * \text{RKILL})$$

$$M = V(J) / \text{SOUND}$$

$$T = (1 + .2 * M ** 2) * \text{TAIR}$$

Return

Subroutine SIZER

IFRBIG=0

IFRCR=1?

YES

NO

$$\text{BU} = (2 * \text{CTM} * (\text{CDEN} / \text{XDEN}) + 1) * \text{FRMLB}(1) * \text{RKILL} * 12$$

$$\text{BL} = 5 * \text{CDEN} * \text{PKH} * \text{WT}$$

$$\text{RW} = ((-\text{BU} / \text{BL}) * \log(1 - \text{PD}(I))) ** (1/3)$$

RW < DW/2?

YES

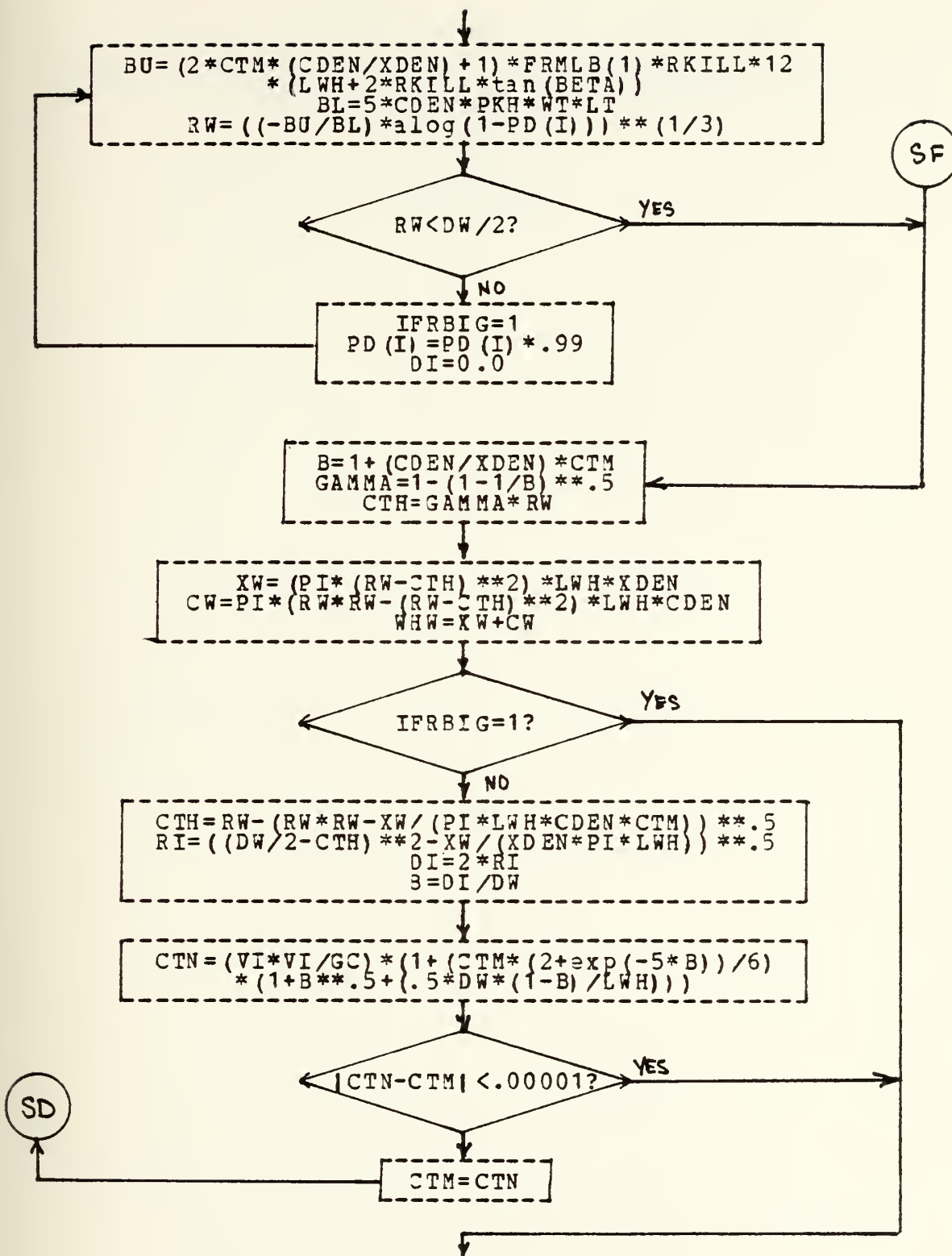
NO

$$\text{IFRBIG} = 1$$

$$\text{PD}(I) = \text{PD}(I) * .99$$

$$\text{DI} = 0.0$$

SF



↓

$\begin{aligned} \text{FRAGS} &= (\text{CDEN} * 5 * \text{PI} / \text{FRMLB}(1)) * (2 * \text{RW} * \text{RW} * \text{CTH} - \text{RW} * \text{CTH} * \text{CTH}) \\ \text{FRLLEN} &= (\text{FRMLB}(1) / (\text{CTH} * \text{CDEN})) ** .5 \\ \text{HITS} &= \text{FRAGS} * \text{A} \end{aligned}$

↓

Return

APPENDIX D. WARHEAD DESIGN PROGRAM LISTING

This program has two major sections; the executive routine and the FORTRAN IV computational program. The executive routine establishes the required file definitions and initiates operation of the computational program.

The computational program, LBOMB FORTRAN, consists of four subprogram divisions. The MAIN program accepts the input data, calculates the atmospheric characteristics, and formats and displays the output to the user and sends it to the printer file. Subroutine VEL calculates the initial velocity required to propel a given mass a specified distance through the atmosphere with a particular residual velocity remaining. It also determines the ballistic limit velocities for the situation. Subroutine SIZER sizes the warhead for a given Pd value. It also produces the charge-to-mass ratio, the number of fragments, the fragment size, and the average number of hits received by the target. Subroutine SCREEN prompts the user to clear the terminal screen for proper positioning of the displayed data.

FILE: LBOMB EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
FILEDEF 08 DISK LBOMB OUTPUT A0 (PERM
&BEGTYPE

YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION TO OBTAIN A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT
OF THE LAST SOLUTION THAT YOU SOLVE. YOU MAY RERUN THE
PROGRAM AS OFTEN AS YOU WISH BUT THE LAST RUN IS THE RUN
THAT IS RECORDED.

&END
LOAD LBOMB
START
&BEGTYPE

TO OBTAIN A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT OF THE RESULTS, TYPE
"PRINT LBOMB OUTPUT" AND ENTER. THE OUTPUT WILL BE
PRINTED ON THE VM PRINTER IN ROOM 140 AND WILL BE
IDENTIFIED BY YOUR USER NUMBER AND LABEL NAME. IT
USUALLY REQUIRES SEVERAL MINUTES TO OBTAIN THE
PRINTOUT.

&END

LB0000040
LB0000050
LB0000060
LB0000070
LB0000080
LB0000090
LB0000100
LB0000110
LB0000120
LB0000130
LB0000140
LB0000150
LB0000160
LB0000170
LB0000180
LB0000190
LB0000200
LB0000210
LB0000220
LB0000230
LB0000240
LB0000250
LB0000260
LB0000270
LB0000280
LB0000290
LB0000300
LB0000310
LB0000320
LB0000330
LB0000340
LB0000350
LB0000360
LB0000370
LB0000380
LB0000390
LB0000400
LB0000410
LB0000420
LB0000430
LB0000440
LB0000450
LB0000460
LB0000470
LB0000480
LB0000490
LB0000500
LB0000510

```

C LBOMB
C WARHEAD SIZING PROGRAM
C LT.M.D.SULLIVAN,USN
C PROGRAM COORDINATOR: PROFESSOR GERALD LINDSEY, DEPT OF AERONAUTICS
C
REAL FRMLB,VHIT,PD,BLV,CDEN,TTH,MAT,RHD,RKILL,SOUND,TAIR,V,T,XDEN
REAL CTM,PKH,WT,DW,CTH,CTN,WHW,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS,A,GC,VD,LTD,LT
REAL ALT,LWH,BETA,VI,RCRIT,DJ,PDF
INTEGER I,J,K,IWANT,IFRCR,FRMGR,IFRBIG
DIMENSION FRMLB(6),VHIT(6),PD(5),BLV(6),V(6)
DIMENSION FRMGR(6)
DATA FRMLB/.0071428,.0142857,.0214285,.0285714,.0357142,.0428571/
DATA VHIT/1000.,2000.,3000.,4000.,5000.,6000./
DATA PD/.999,.99,.98,.95,.90/
DATA FRMGR/50,100,150,200,250,300/
PI=3.1415926

100 FORMAT (F15.5)
110 FORMAT (I2)
120 FORMAT (I1)
1000 CALL SCREEN
      IFBACK=0
      WRITE (6,1010)
1010 FORMAT (1X,1) INPUT THE FOLLOWING DATA AS DECIMAL NUMBERS ONLY:1)
6001 WRITE (6,1020)
1020 FORMAT (1X,1) INPUT EXPLOSIVE DENSITY (LB/CU.IN):1)
      READ (5,100) XDEN
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6002 WRITE (6,1030)
1030 FORMAT (1X,2) INPUT EXPLOSIVE GURNEY CONSTANT (FT/SEC):1)
      READ (5,100) GC
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6003 WRITE (6,1040)
1040 FORMAT (1X,3) INPUT EXPLOSIVE DETONATION VELOCITY (FT/SEC):1)
      READ (5,100) VD
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6004 WRITE (6,1050)
1050 FORMAT (1X,4) INPUT CASE MATERIAL DENSITY (LB/CU.IN):1)
      READ (5,100) CDEN
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6005 WRITE (6,1060)
1060 FORMAT (1X,5) INPUT DESIRED KILL RADIUS (FT):1)
      READ (5,100) RKILL
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6006 WRITE (6,1070)

```



```

1070 FORMAT (IX, 6) INPUT WARHEAD DIAMETER (IN):')
      READ (5,100) DW
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6007 WRITE (6,1080)
1080 FORMAT (IX, 7) INPUT WARHEAD LENGTH-TO-DIAMETER RATIO:')
      READ (5,100) LTD
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6008 WRITE (6,1090)
1090 FORMAT (IX, 8) INPUT TARGET LENGTH (FT):')
      READ (5,100) LT
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6009 WRITE (6,1100)
1100 FORMAT (IX, 9) INPUT TARGET WIDTH (FT):')
      READ (5,100) WT
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6010 WRITE (6,1110)
1110 FORMAT (IX, 10) INPUT TARGET VULNERABILITY, P(K/H):')
      READ (5,100) PKH
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6011 WRITE (6,1120)
1120 FORMAT (IX, 11) INPUT TARGET ALTITUDE (FT):')
      READ (5,100) ALT
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6012 WRITE (6,1130)
1130 FORMAT (IX, 12) INPUT TARGET SKIN THICKNESS (IN):')
      READ (5,100) TTH
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
6013 WRITE (6,1140)
1140 FORMAT (IX, 13) INPUT SKIN MATERIAL CODE: 1.0=ALUMINUM',
      *32X, 2.0=FIBERGLASS/KEVLAR',
      *32X, 3.0=STEEL'
      READ (5,100) MAT
      IF (IFBACK.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
C 1500 CALL SCREEN
      REWIND 08
      IFBACK=1
      WRITE (6,1510) XDEN,GC,VD,CDEN,RKILL,DW,LTD
      WRITE (8,1510) XDEN,GC,VD,CDEN,RKILL,DW,LTD
      *1510 THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INPUT DATA:',//,
      *1X, 01) EXPLOSIVE GURNEY CONSTANT, T40, F10.5, LB/CU.IN'//,
      *1X, 02) EXPLOSIVE DETONATION VELOCITY, T40, F10.2, FT/SEC'//,
      *1X, 03) EXPLOSIVE CASE MATERIAL DENSITY, T40, F10.4, LB/CU.IN'//,
      *1X, 04) DESIRED KILL RADIUS, T40, F10.1, FEET'//,
      *1X, 05) WARHEAD DIAMETER, T40, F10.2, INCHES'//,
      *1X, 07) WARHEAD LENGTH-TO-DIAMETER RATIO, T40, F10.2)
      WRITE (6,1520) LT,WT,PKH,ALT,TTH

```



```

1520 WRITE (8,1520) LT,WT,PKH,ALT,TTH
      FORMAT (1X,.08)
      *1X,.09) TARGET LENGTH,T40,F10.2,' FEET',/
      *1X,.10) TARGET T40,F10.2,' FEET',/
      *1X,.11) TARGET VULNERABILITY,P(K/H),T40,F10.3,/
      *1X,.12) TARGET ALTITUDE,T40,F10.0,' FEET',/
      *1X,.13) TARGET SKIN THICKNESS,T40,F10.3,' INCHES',/
      IF (MAT.EQ.1.) WRITE (6,1530)
      IF (MAT.EQ.1.) WRITE (8,1530)
1530 FORMAT (1X,.13) TARGET SKIN MATERIAL,T40,' ALUMINUM',/
      IF (MAT.EQ.2.) WRITE (6,1540)
      IF (MAT.EQ.2.) WRITE (8,1540)
1540 FORMAT (1X,.13) TARGET SKIN MATERIAL,T40,' FIBERGLASS',/
      IF (MAT.EQ.3.) WRITE (6,1550)
      IF (MAT.EQ.3.) WRITE (8,1550)
1550 FORMAT (1X,.13) TARGET SKIN MATERIAL,T40,' STEEL',/
1560 FORMAT (/1X,.13) IS THIS INPUT CORRECT? IF YES, ENTER "00",/
      *1X,IF NO, ENTER THE TWO-DIGIT NUMBER OF THE WRONG ENTRY.,/
      READ (5,110) IGOTO
      IF (IGOTO.EQ.00) GO TO 1600
      GO TO (6001,6002,6003,6004,6005,6006,6007,6008,6009,6010,6011,6012,
      * ,6013), IGOTO
C 1600 GC=GC*GC
      LT=LT*12.
      WT=WT*12.
C
      RHO=.0023769*(EXP(-.0000325*ALT)-.0172*EXP(.00001*(ALT-100000.)))
      TAIR=390.
      IF (ALT.LT.36000.) TAIR=518.688*(-.0000068917*ALT+1.)
      IF (ALT.GT.80000.) TAIR=518.688*(.00000285*ALT+.5239)
      SOUND=((TAIR/518.688)**.5)*1117.5874
C 1990 CALL SCREEN
      VHT(1)=1000.
      FRMLB(1)=0071428
      WRITE (6,2000) RKILL
      WRITE (8,2000) RKILL
2000 FORMAT (/1X,INITIAL VELOCITY TABLE FOR,F6.1,' FT KILL RADIUS',/
      *2X,IMPACT,25X,FRAGMENT MASSES,/,
      *1X,VELOCITY,T14,50 GR.,T23,100 GR.,T33,150 GR.,T43,200 GR
      * ,T53,250 GR.,T63,300 GR.,/
      DO 2030 I=1,6
      DO 2010 J=1,6
      CALL VEL(FRMLB,VHT,CDEN,TTH,MAT,RHO,RKILL,SOUND,
      * ,TAIR,T,I,J)
      CONTINUE
2010 WRITE (6,2020) VHT(I),(V(K),K=1,6)

```



```

2020 WRITE (8,2020) VHIT(I),(V(K),K=1,6)
2030 FORMAT (3X,F5.0,6(4X,F6.0))
CONTINUE
2035 WRITE (6,2035) (BLV(I),I=1,6)
WRITE (8,2035) (BLV(I),I=1,6)
2045 FORMAT (1X,'BALLISTIC',1X,'LIMIT',7X,F5.0,5(5X,F5.0))
WRITE (6,2045)
2046 FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT A NEW KILL RADIUS? (1=YES,0=NO)')
READ (5,120) IWANT
IF (IWANT.EQ.0) GO TO 2049
2046 WRITE (6,2046)
FORMAT (1X,'INPUT NEW KILL RADIUS (FEET, DECIMAL):')
READ (5,100) RKILL
GO TO 1990
2049 WRITE (6,2050)
2050 FORMAT (1X,'INPUT DESIRED FRAGMENT MASS (GRAINS, DECIMAL):')
READ (5,100) FRMLB(1)
2051 WRITE (8,2051) FRMLB(1)
FORMAT (1X,'FRAGMENT MASS:...',F6.1,' GRAINS')
FRMLB(1)=FRMLB(1)*.000142856973
2060 WRITE (6,2060)
FORMAT (1X,'INPUT DESIRED IMPACT VELOCITY (FT/SEC, DECIMAL):')
READ (5,100) VHIT(1)
2061 WRITE (8,2061) VHIT(1)
FORMAT (1X,'IMPACT VELOCITY.....',F6.0,' FT/SEC//')
CALL SCREEN
I=1
J=1
* CALL VEL (FRMLB,VHIT,BLV,V,CDEN,TTH,MAT,RHO,RKILL,SOUND,TAIR,T,I,JL)
VI=V(J)
C
2100 CONTINUE
LWH=LTD*DW
BETA=ATAN(VI/(2.*VD)*COS(ATAN(DW/LWH)))
RCRIT=(LT-LWH)/(2.*TAN(BETA))
IF (RKILL.GT.RCRIT) GO TO 2105
IFRCR=0
A=PKH*WT/(2.*PI*RKILL)
GO TO 2110
2105 IFRCR=1
A=PKH*WT*LT/(2.*PI*RKILL*(LWH+2.*RKILL*TAN(BETA)))
C
2110 CONTINUE
CTM=(VI*VI/GC)/(1.-(VI*VI/(2.*GC)))
2115 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,2120)
WRITE (8,2120)

```



```

2120 FORMAT (T13,'WARHEAD',T25,'CASE',T36,'CORE',T43,'-----FRAGMENT',
* $-----,
* 6X,'PD',T14,'WEIGHT',T23,'THICKNESS',T34,'DIAMETER',T44,
* 6X,'NUMBER',T53,'ON TARGET',T64,'LENGTH'),
DO 2200 I=1,5
CALL SIZER (FRMLB,PD,CDEN,XDEN,CTM,RKILL,PKH,WT,DW,CTH,GC,WHW,
* LT,VI,DI,LWH,BETA,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS,A,XW,CW,IFRBIG,IFRCR,I)
WRITE (6,2160) PD(I),WHW,CTH,DI,FRAGS,HITS,FRLEN
WRITE (8,2160) PD(I),WHW,CTH,DI,FRAGS,HITS,FRLEN
2200 CONTINUE
2160 FORMAT (1X,F8.3,6(2X,F8.2))
2205 IF (PD(1).LT..999) WRITE (6,2210)
IF (PD(1).LT..999) WRITE (8,2210)
2210 FORMAT (1X,'THE FIRST PD TERM IS THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE WITH THE
* IVEN',/1X,'KILL RADIUS AND FRAGMENT SIZE.')
```

```

2215 WRITE (6,2220)
2220 FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE YOUR FRAGMENT SIZE? (1=YES,0=NO)
* )
READ (5,120) IWANT
IF (IWANT.EQ.1) GO TO 1990
2225 WRITE (6,2230)
2230 FORMAT (1X,'INPUT DESIRED PD (DECIMAL):')
```

```

2235 READ (5,100) PDF
IF (PDF.LT.PD(1)) GO TO 2228
WRITE (6,2229)
2229 FORMAT (1X,'TOO LARGE PD CANNOT BE GREATER THAN THE FIRST ONE ON
* THE LIST ABOVE',/1X,'TRY AGAIN')
GO TO 2225
2228 CALL SCREEN
WRITE (8,2231) PDF
2231 FORMAT (/1X,'KILL PROBABILITY:','',F6.3/)
CTM=(VI*VI/6C)/(1.-(VI*VI/(2.*GC)))
PD(1)=PDF
I=1
CALL SIZER (FRMLB,PD,CDEN,XDEN,CTM,RKILL,PKH,WT,DW,CTH,GC,WHW,
* LT,VI,DI,LWH,BETA,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS,A,XW,CW,IFRBIG,IFRCR,I)
FRMLB(1)=FRMLB(1)/.000142856973
WRITE (6,2300)
WRITE (8,2300)
2300 FORMAT (1X,'WARHEAD DESCRIPTION-----',/
* 6X,'PD',T14,'WEIGHT',T23,'THICKNESS',T34,'DIAMETER',T44,
* 6X,'NUMBER',T53,'ON TARGET',T64,'LENGTH'),
DO 2300 I=1,5
CALL SIZER (FRMLB,PD,CDEN,XDEN,CTM,RKILL,PKH,WT,DW,CTH,GC,WHW,
* LT,VI,DI,LWH,BETA,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS,A,XW,CW,IFRBIG,IFRCR,I)
WRITE (6,2310) WHW,CTH,DI,FRMLB(1)
WRITE (8,2310) WHW,CTH,DI,FRMLB(1)
2310 FORMAT (/4X,'WARHEAD WEIGHT',T35,F8.2,' POUNDS',/
* 4X,'EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT',T35,F8.2,' POUNDS',/
* 4X,'CASE WEIGHT',T35,F8.4,' INCHES',/
* 4X,'CASE THICKNESS',T35,F8.2,' INCHES',/
* 4X,'CORE DIAMETER',T35,F8.2,' INCHES',/
* 4X,'FRAGMENT WEIGHT',T35,F8.2,' GRAINS',/

```



```

WRITE (6,2320) FRLEN,FRLEN,CIH,FRAGS,HITS,PD(1),V(1),RCRIT
WRITE (8,2320) FRLEN,FRLEN,CIH,FRAGS,HITS,PD(1),V(1),RCRIT
2320 * FORMAT (4X,'FRAGMENT DIMENSIONS',T26,F5.3,' X ',F5.3,' X ',F5.3,
* INCHES',/ ,4X,'NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS',T35,F8.0/,
* 4X,'NUMBER OF HITS ON TARGET',T35,F8.0/,
* 4X,'PROBABILITY OF KILL (PD)',T35,F8.3/,
* 4X,'INITIAL FRAGMENT VELOCITY',T35,F8.1,' FT/SEC',/ ,
* 4X,'CRITICAL MISS DISTANCE',T35,F8.1,' FEET',/ )

GC=GC*.5
LT=LT/12.
WT=WT/12.
FRMLB(1)=.0071428
VHIT(1)=1000.
PD(1)=.999

C
WRITE (6,2400)
2400 * FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT TO RUN THIS PROBLEM AGAIN? (1=YES,0=NO)')
READ (5,120) IWANT
IF (IWANT.EQ.1) GO TO 1500
WRITE (6,2410)
2410 * FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT TO RUN A NEW PROBLEM? (1=YES,0=NO)')
READ (5,120) IWANT
IF (IWANT.EQ.1) GO TO 1000
CALL SCREEN
RETURN
END

C
C
C
SUBROUTINE VEL (FRMLB,VHIT,BLV,V,CDEN,ITH,MAT,RHO,RKILL,SOUND,
*TAIR,T,I,J)
REAL FRAREA,FRMLB,CDEN,R,ITH,MAT,BLV,K,RHO,V,VHIT,RKILL,M,SOUND
REAL T,TAIR
DIMENSION FRMLB(6),BLV(6),V(6),VHIT(6)
FRAREA=(FRMLB(J)/CDEN)**(2./3.)
R=(ITH*MAT)/(FRAREA**.5)
BLV(J)=1.02546*(1431.6875*R)-(564.1857*R*R)+(136.7064*R**3.)-(8.77
*47*R**4.)
BLV(J)=BLV(J)*(.26/CDEN)
K=RHO*FRAREA*.65/FRMLB(J)
V(J)=VHIT(I)*EXP(K*RKILL)
M=V(J)/SOUND
T=(1.+2*M**2.)*TAIR
RETURN
END

C

```


C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE SIZER (FRMLB,PD,CDEN,XDEN,CTM,RKILL,PKH,WT,DW,CTH,
*GC,WHW,LT,VI,DI,LWH,BETA,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS,A,XW,CW,IFRBIG,IFRCR,I)
REAL PI,BU,BL,CDEN,XDEN,CTM,RKILL,FRMLB,PKH,WT,GAMMA,B,LT
REAL RW,PD,DW,DI,CTH,XW,CW,LWH,WHW,RI,CTN,VI,GC,FRAGS,FRLEN,HITS
INTEGER IFRBIG,IFRCR,I
DIMENSION FRMLB(6),PD(5)

```

C

```

PI=3.1415926
IFRBIG=0
10 IF (IFRCR.EQ.1) GO TO 25
BU=(2.*CTM*(CDEN/XDEN)+1.)*FRMLB(1)*RKILL*12.
BL=5.*CDEN*PKH*WT
20 RW=(((-BU/BL)*ALOG(1.-PD(I)))*.5*(1./3.))
IF (RW.LT.DW/2.) GO TO 30
IFRBIG=1
PD(I)=PD(I)*.99
DI=0.0
GO TO 20
25 BU=(2.*CTM*(CDEN/XDEN)+1.)*FRMLB(1)*RKILL*12.*(LWH+2.*RKILL*TAN(BE
*TA))
BL=5.*CDEN*PKH*WT*LT
26 RW=(((-BU/BL)*ALOG(1.-PD(I)))*.5*(1./3.))
IF (RW.LT.DW/2.) GO TO 30
IFRBIG=1
PD(I)=PD(I)*.99
DI=0.0
GO TO 26
30 CONTINUE
B=1.+(CDEN/XDEN)*CTM
GAMMA=1.-(.1./B)**.5
CTH=GAMMA**RW
XW=(PI*(RW-CTH)**2.)*LWH*XDEN
CW=PI*(RW**RW-(RW-CTH)**2.)*LWH*CDEN
WHW=XW+CW
IF (IFRBIG.EQ.1) GO TO 50
CTH=RW-(RW**RW-XW/(PI*LWH*CDEN*CTM))**.5
RI=((DW/2.-CTH)**2.-XW/(XDEN*PI*LWH))**.5
DI=2*RI
B=DI/DW
40 CTN=(VI*VI/GC)*(1.+(CTM*(2.+EXP(-5.*B))/6.))*(1.+B**.5*(.5*DW*(1.-B
*)/LWH))
IF (ABS(CTN-CTM).LT..00001) GO TO 50
CTM=CTN
GO TO 10

```



```

50 FRAGS=(CDEN*5.*PI/FRMLB(1))*(2.*RW*RW*CTH-RW*CTH*CTH)
   FRLEN=(FRMLB(1)/(CTH*CDEN))**.5
   HITS=FRAGS*A
   RETURN
END

```

C
C
C

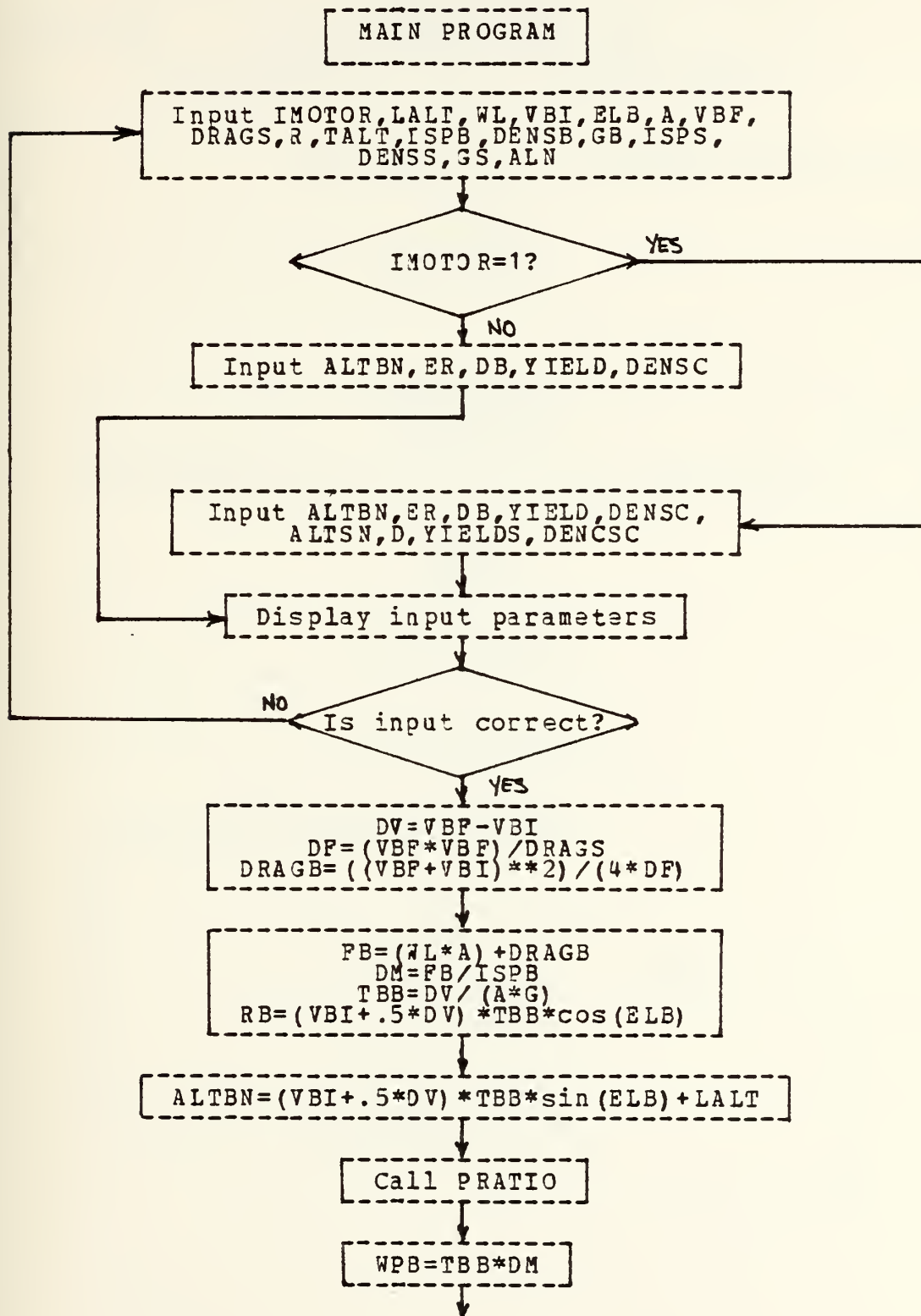
```

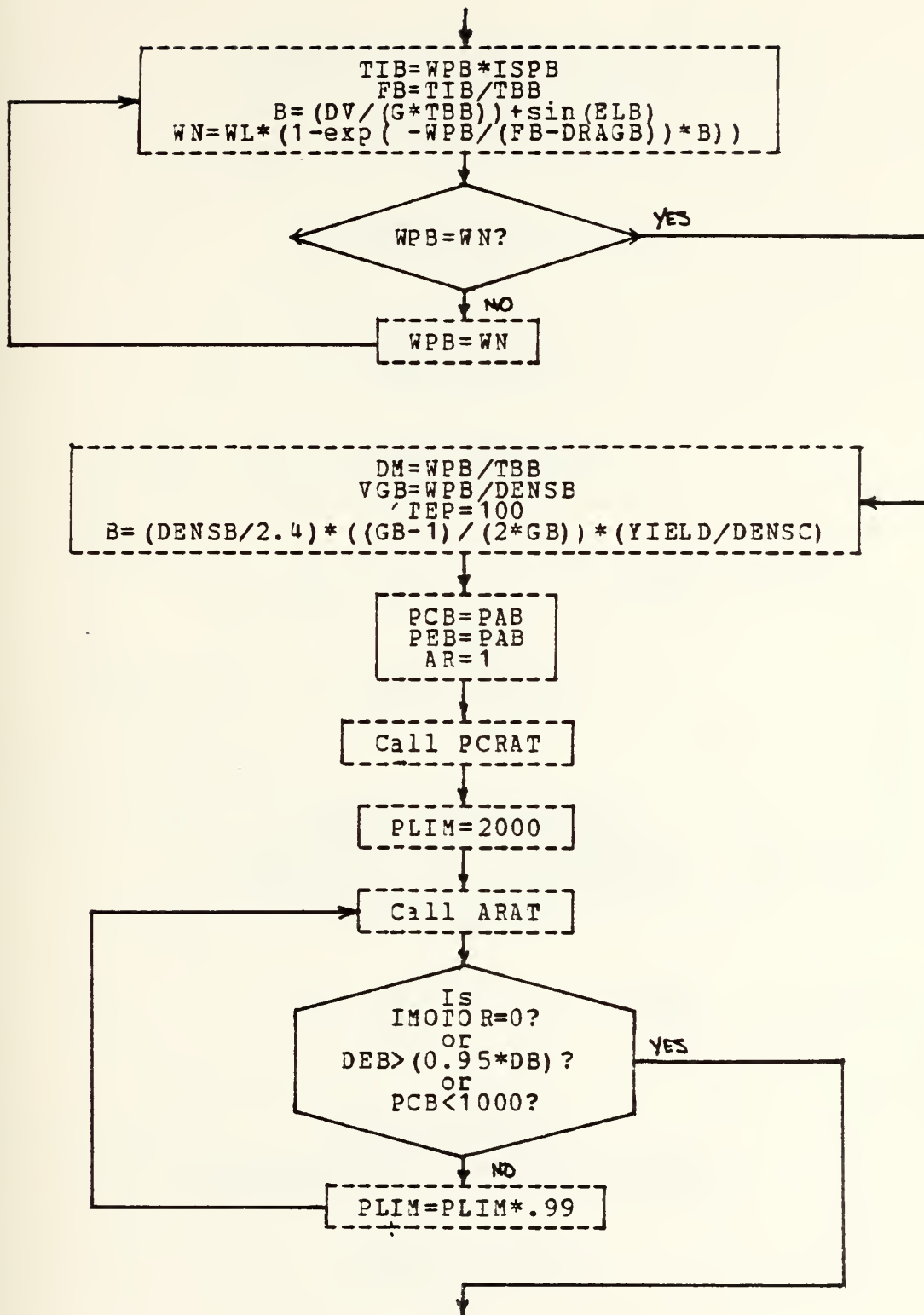
SUBROUTINE SCREEN
WRITE (6,600)
FORMAT (1X,'CLEAR SCREEN AND ENTER "0"'')
600 READ (6,16) ISCR
16  FORMAT (111)
RETURN
END

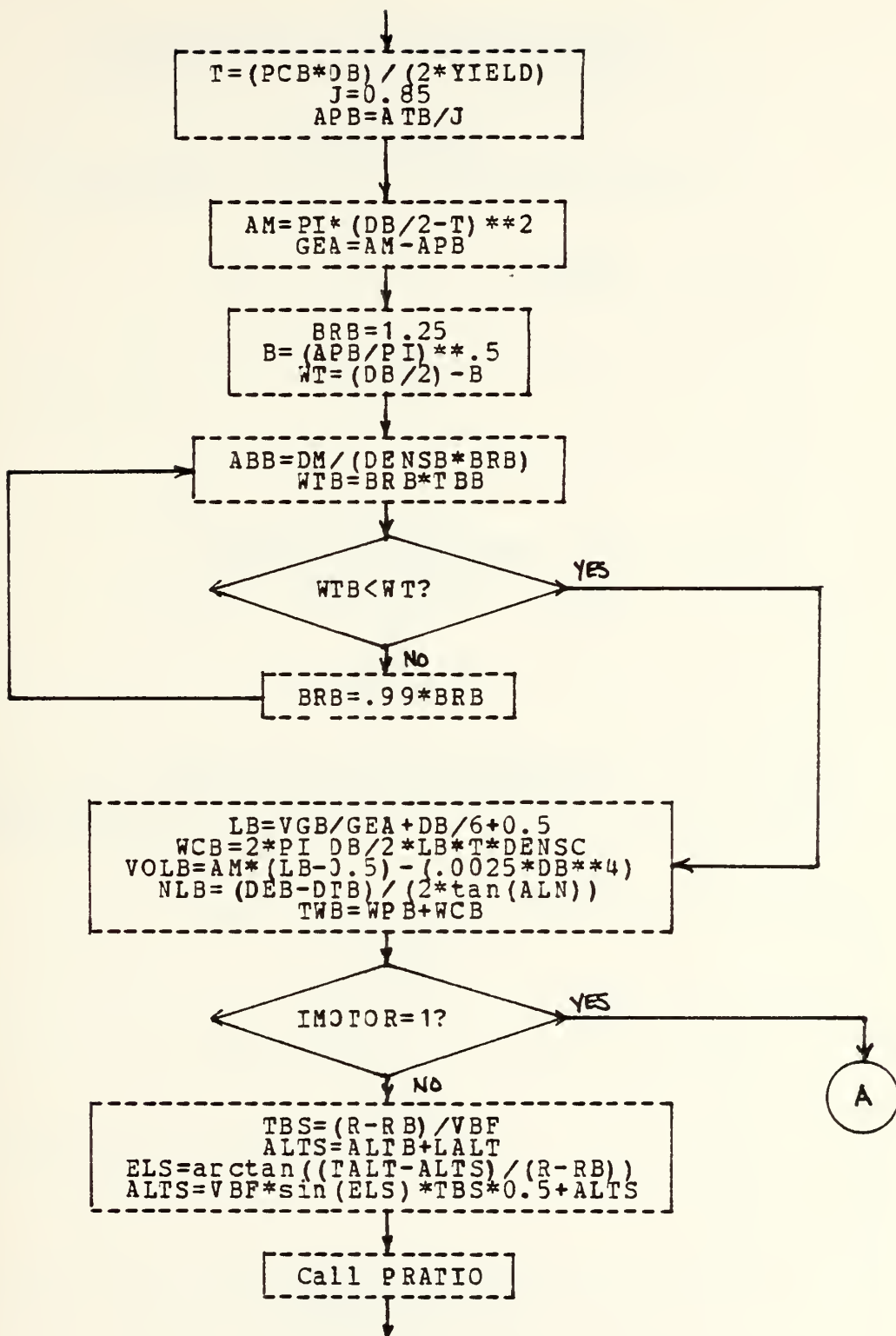
```

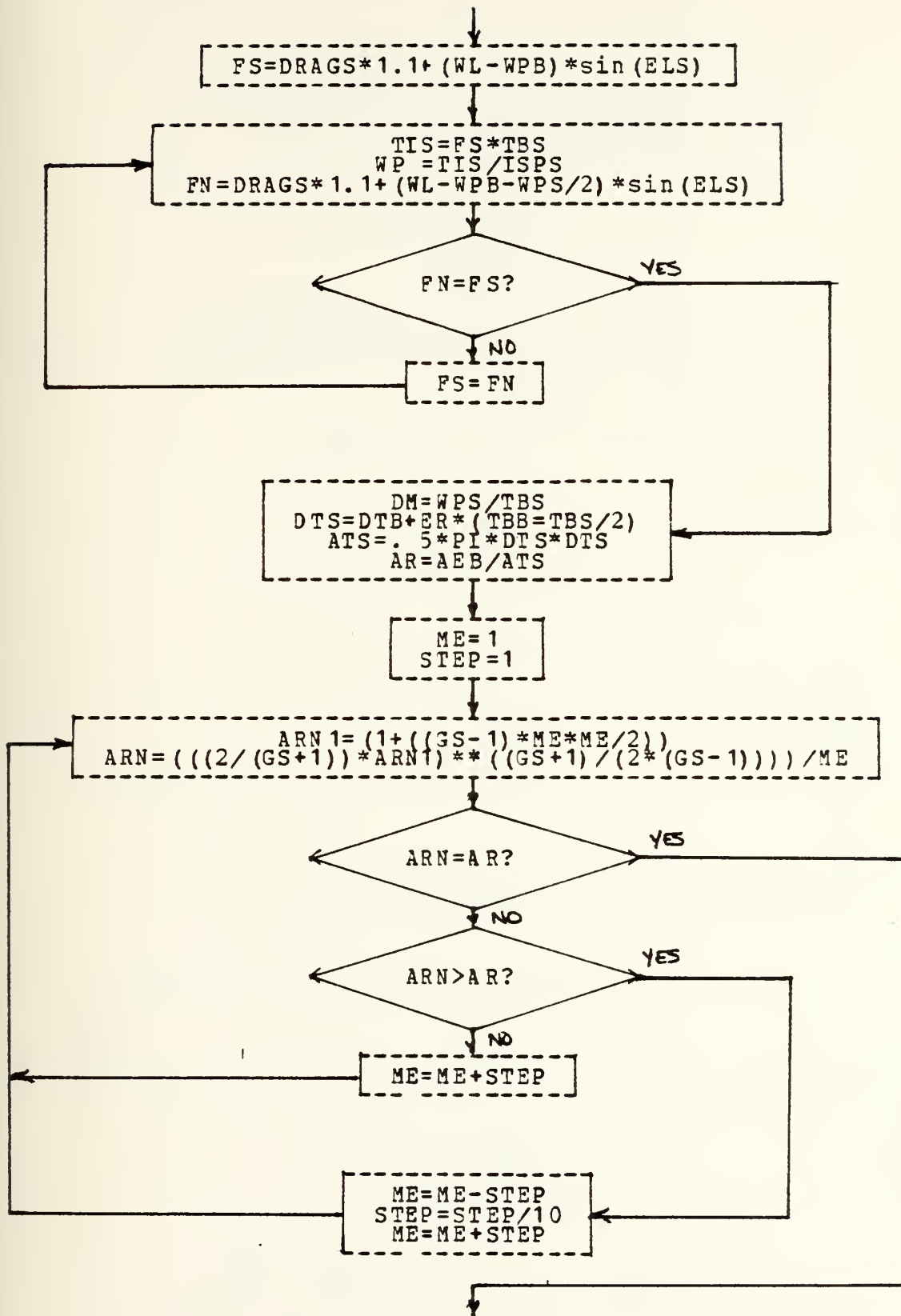
LB003400
LB003410
LB003420
LB003430
LB003440
LB003450
LB003460
LB003470
LB003480
LB003490
LB003500
LB003510
LB003520
LB003530
LB003540
LB003550

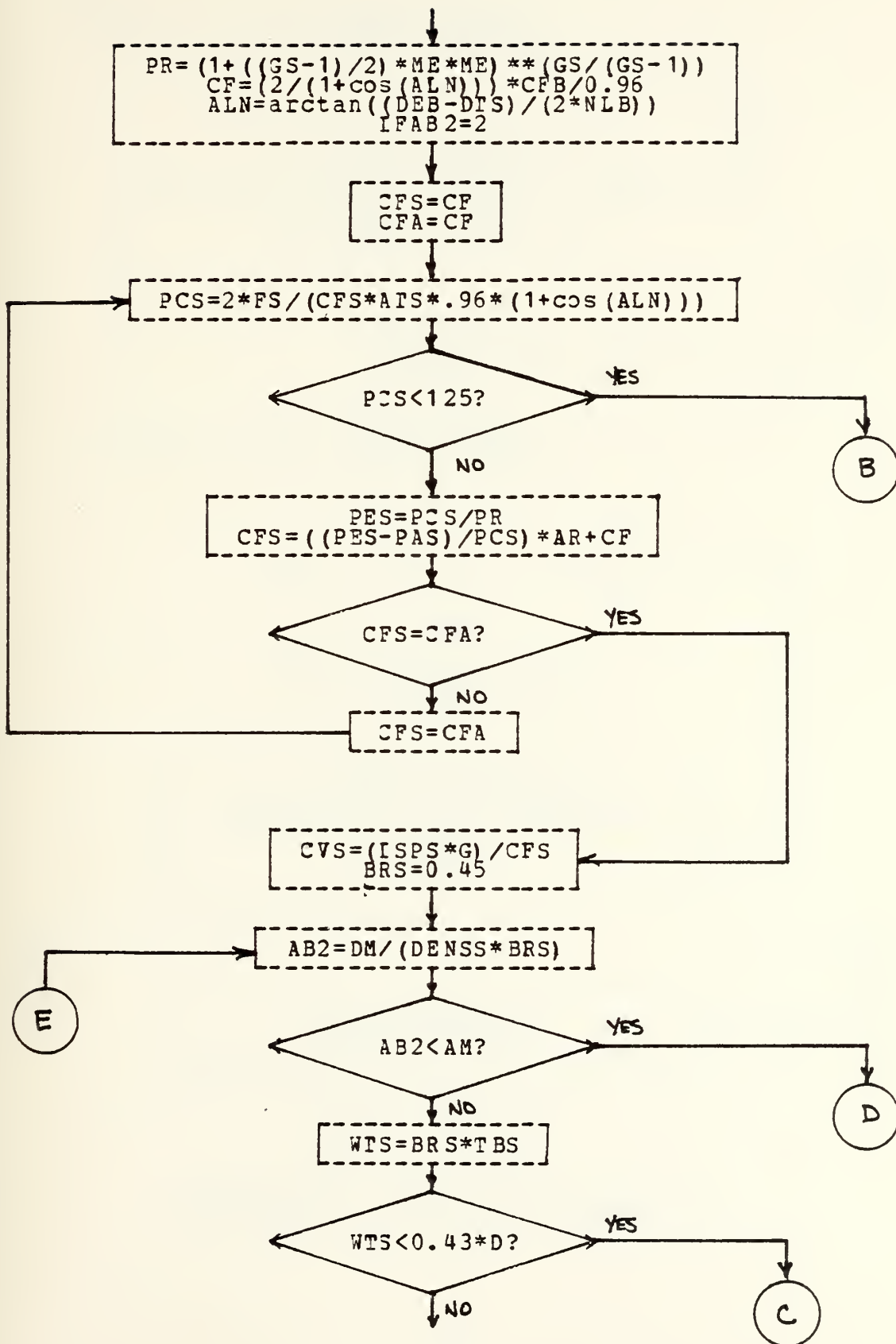
APPENDIX E. PROPULSION SIZING PROGRAM FLOWCHART

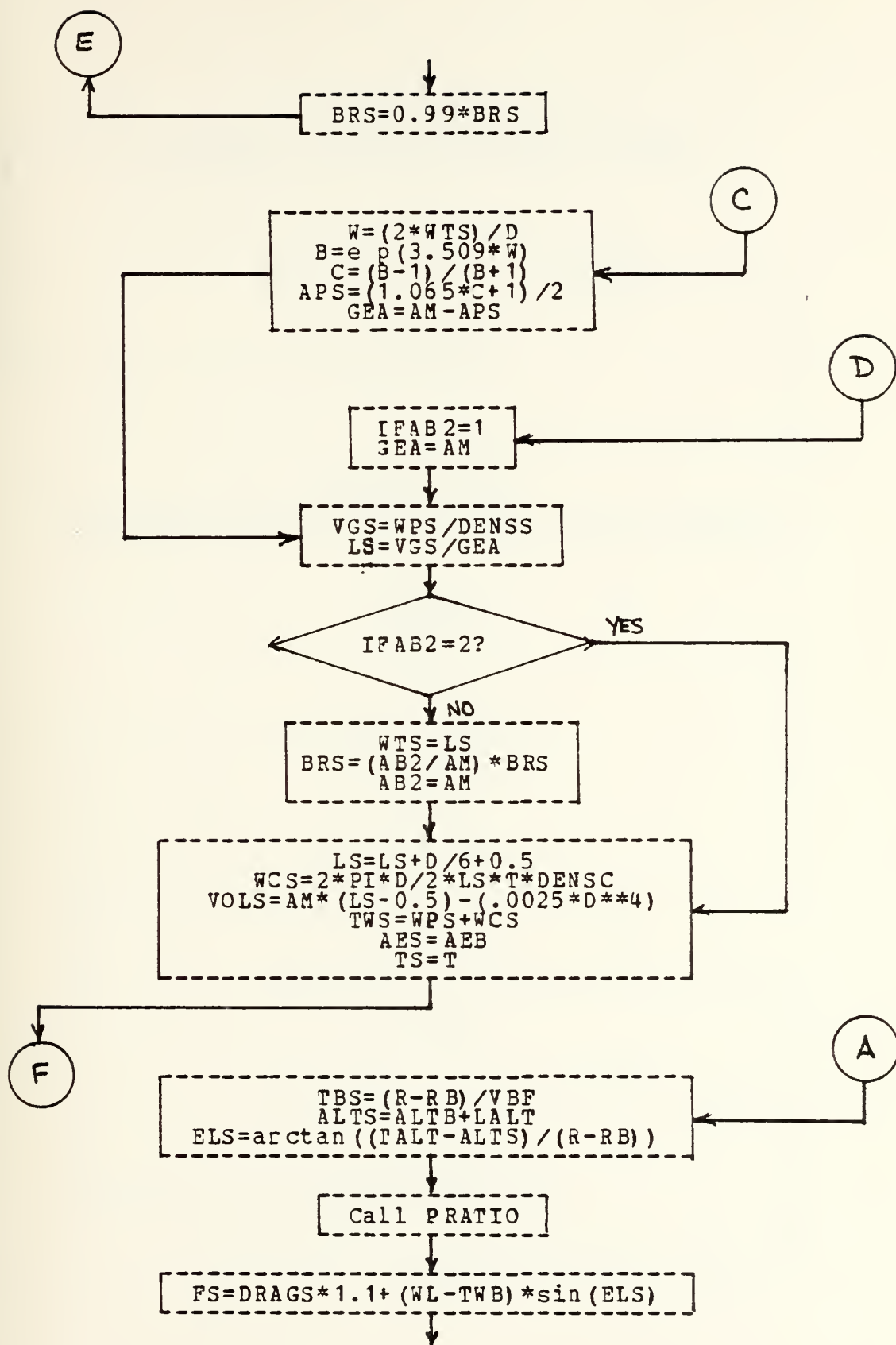


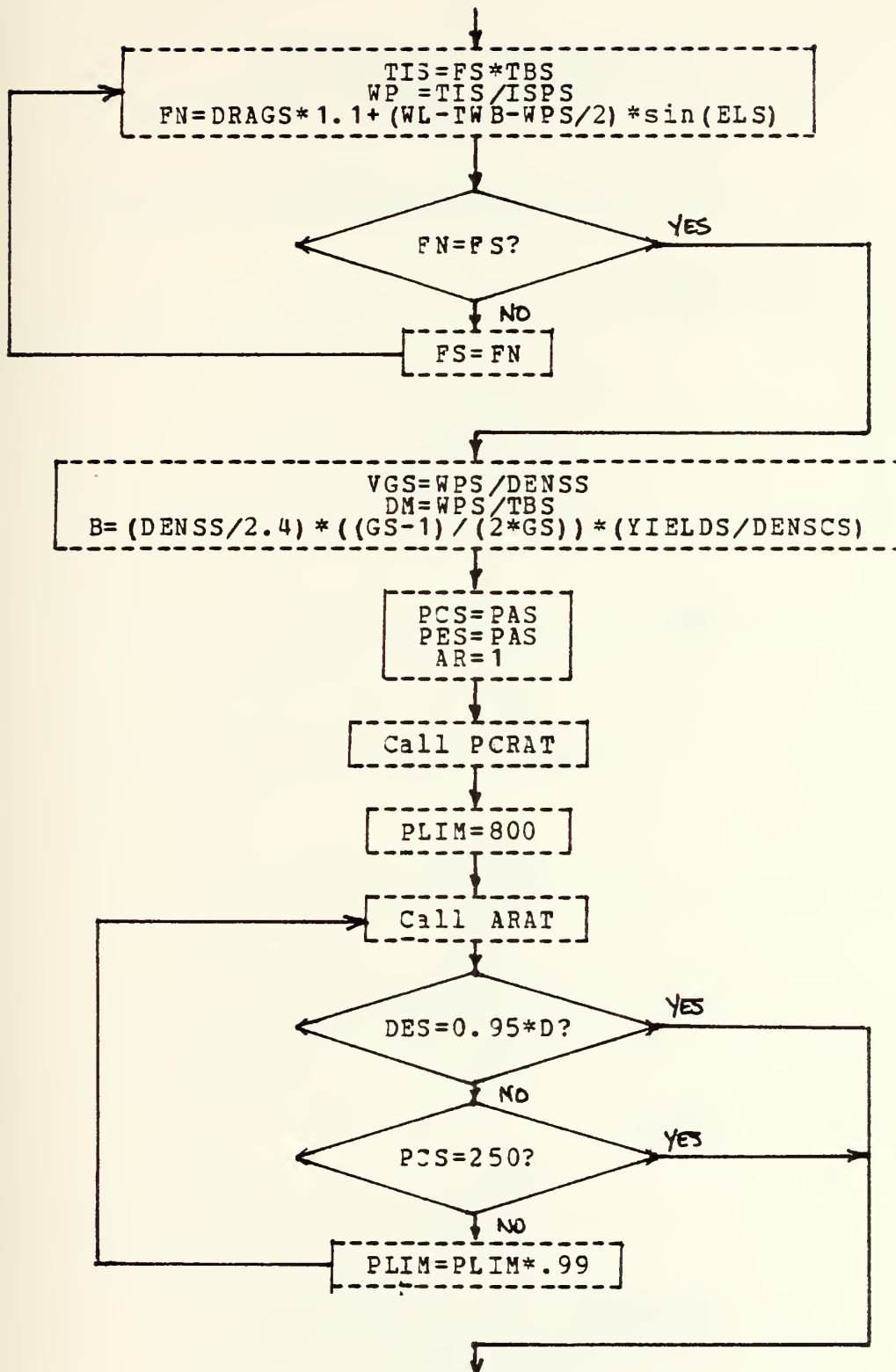


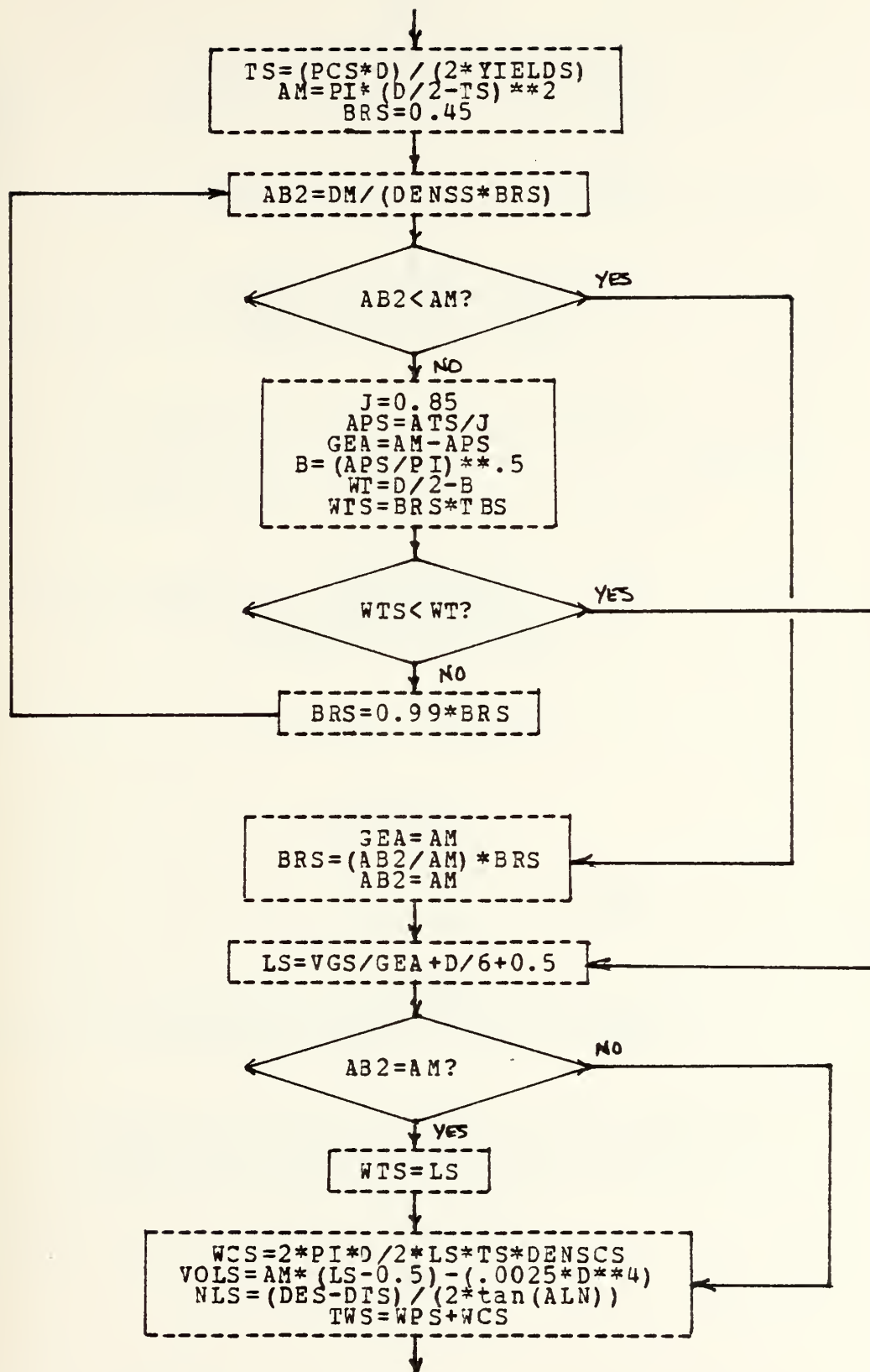


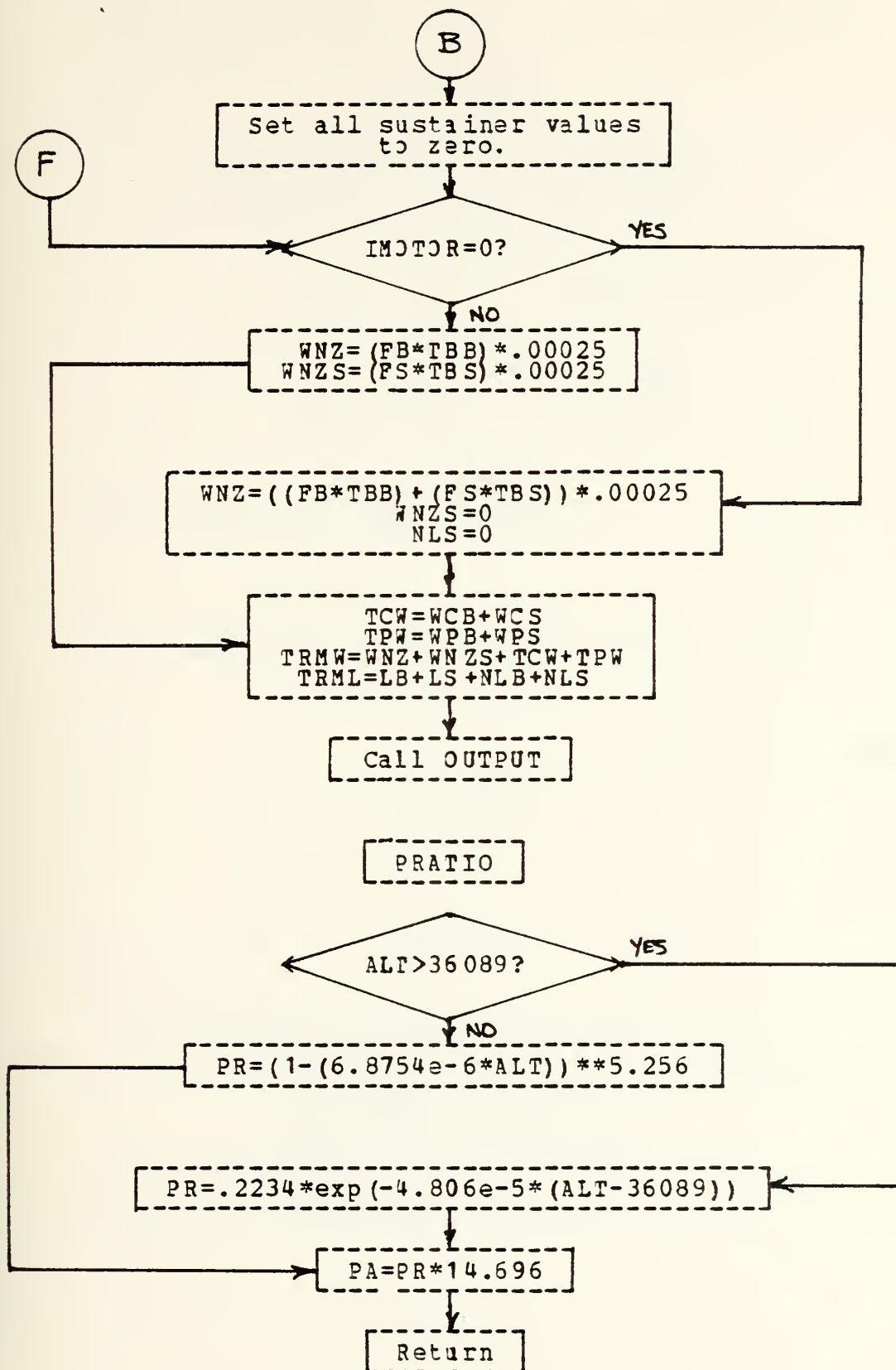


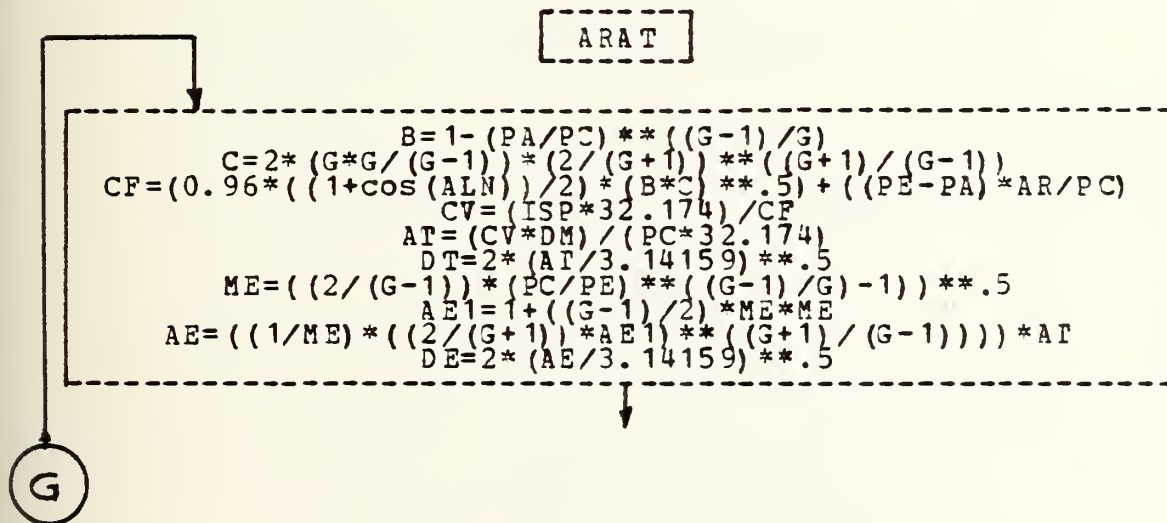
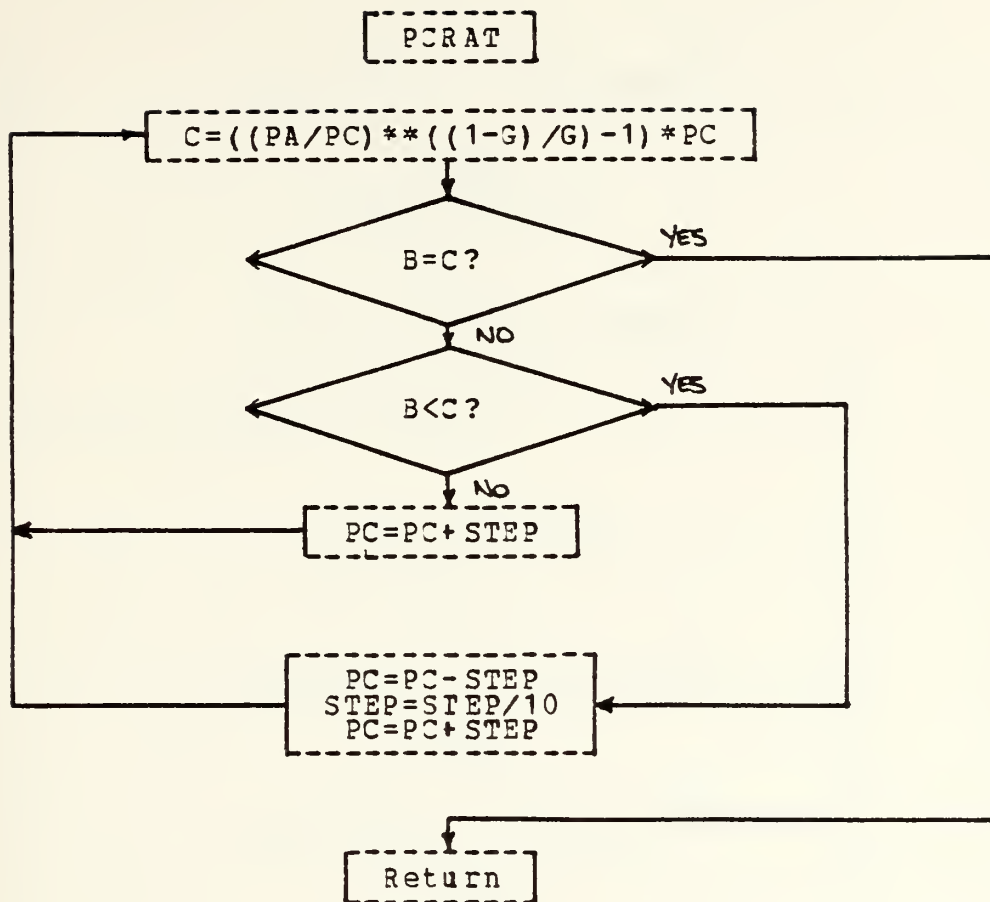


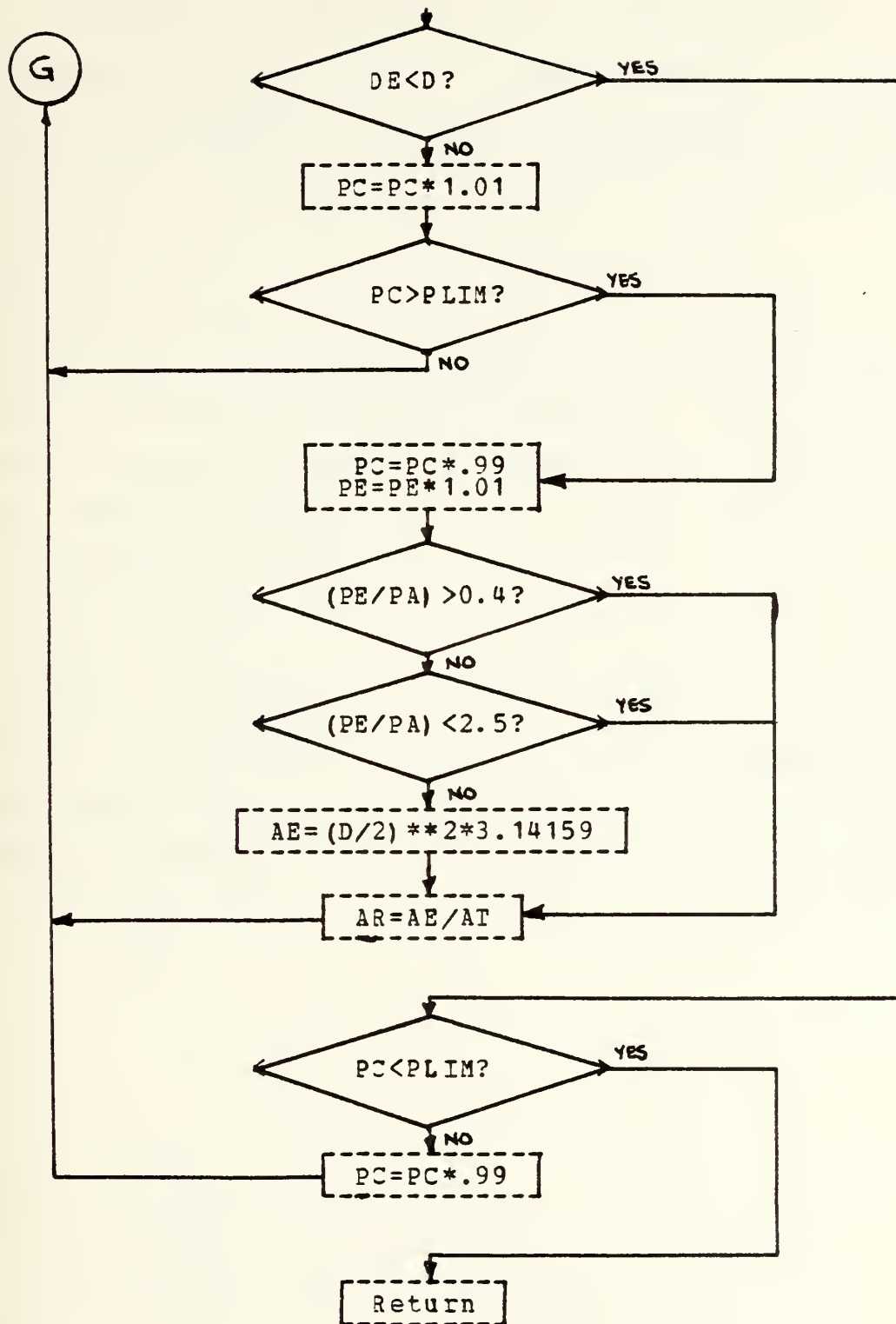












APPENDIX F. PROPULSION SIZING PROGRAM LISTING

Following this page is the program listing for the Propulsion Sizing Program. It has two segments; the executive routine and the FORTRAN IV computational program. The executive routine establishes the required file definitions and initiates operation of the computational program.

The computational program, LPROP FORTRAN, consists of six subprogram divisions. The MAIN program accepts the input data from the user and performs the guiding calculations for the booster and sustainer motors. Subroutine PRATIO determines the ambient pressures at the design altitudes. Subroutine PCRAT defines the optimum chamber pressure to ambient pressure ratio with respect to the case material properties. Subroutine ARAT solves for the area ratio of the nozzle and tries to size the nozzle to the missile diameter by varying the chamber pressure, characteristic velocity, and thrust coefficient. Subroutine SCREEN is used to prompt the user to clear the terminal screen for proper positioning of the output. And subroutine OUTPUT formats the calculated solutions and provides them to the user and to the printer file, if so directed by the user.

FILE: LPROP EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
FILEDEF 08 DISK LPROP OUTPUT A0 (RECFM VA BLOCK 133 PERM
&BEGTYPE

YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION TO OBTAIN A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT OF
AS MANY ALTERNATIVES AS YOU WISH. THE PROGRAM WILL ASK
YOU IF YOU DESIRE TO SAVE A PARTICULAR RUN, SIMPLY ANSWER
ACCORDINGLY.

&END
LOAD LPROP
START
&BEGTYPE

TO OBTAIN A HARDCOPY PRINTOUT OF THE RESULTS, TYPE "PRINT
LPROP OUTPUT" AND ENTER. THE OUTPUT WILL BE PRINTED ON
THE VM PRINTER IN ROOM 140 AND WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY YOUR
USER NUMBER AND LABEL NAME. IT USUALLY REQUIRES SEVERAL
MINUTES TO OBTAIN THE PRINTOUT.

&END


```

6005 READ (5,1100) ELB TO 1260
1005 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1005)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT AVERAGE ACCELERATION DURING BOOST (G"S"))
      READ (5,1100) A TO 1260
6006 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1006 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1006)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT CRUISE VELOCITY (FT/SEC))
      READ (5,1100) VBF TO 1260
6007 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1007 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1007)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT DRAG ON MISSILE AT CRUISE VELOCITY (POUNDS))
      READ (5,1100) DRAGS TO 1260
6008 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1008 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1008)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT MAXIMUM RANGE (NAUTICAL MILES))
      READ (5,1100) R TO 1260
6009 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1009 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1009)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT FINAL (TARGET) ALTITUDE (FEET))
      READ (5,1100) TALT TO 1260
6010 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1010 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1010)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT BOOSTER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SECONDS))
      READ (5,1100) ISPB TO 1260
6011 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1011 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1011)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT BOOSTER PROPELLANT DENSITY (LBS/CU.IN))
      READ (5,1100) DENSB TO 1260
6012 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1012 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1012)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT BOOSTER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO)
      READ (5,1100) GB TO 1260
6013 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1013 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1013)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT SUSTAINER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC))
      READ (5,1100) ISPS TO 1260
6014 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1014 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1014)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT SUSTAINER PROPELLANT DENSITY (LBS/CU.IN))
      READ (5,1100) DENSS TO 1260
6015 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1015 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1015)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT SUSTAINER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO)
      READ (5,1100) GS TO 1260
6016 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1016 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1016)
      FORMAT (1X,INPUT NOZZLE HALF ANGLE (DEGREES))

```



```

6017 READ (5,1100) ALN
1017 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      IF (IMOTOR.EQ.1) GO TO 90
      WRITE (6,1017)
      FORMAT (1X, INPUT NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE (FEET))
6018 READ (5,1100) ALTBN
1018 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1018)
      FORMAT (1X, INPUT NOZZLE EROSION RATE (IN/SEC))
6019 READ (5,1100) ER
1019 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
      WRITE (6,1019)
      FORMAT (1X, INPUT MISSILE DIAMETER (INCHES))
      READ (5,1100) DB
      D=DB
6020 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1020 WRITE (6,1020)
      FORMAT (1X, INPUT YIELD STRENGTH OF CASE MATERIAL (PSI))
      READ (5,1100) YIELD
      YIELDS=YIELD
6021 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1021 WRITE (6,1021)
      FORMAT (1X, INPUT DENSITY OF THE CASE MATERIAL (LB/CU.IN))
      READ (5,1100) DENS
      DENSCLS=DENS
6022 IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1022 GO TO 1201
      CONTINUE
90
6022 WRITE (6,1022)
1022 FORMAT (1X, INPUT BOOSTER NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE (FEET))
      READ (5,1100) ALTBN
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6023 WRITE (6,1023)
1023 FORMAT (1X, INPUT BOOSTER DIAMETER (INCHES))
      READ (5,1100) DB
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6024 WRITE (6,1024)
1024 FORMAT (1X, INPUT YIELD STRENGTH OF BOOSTER CASE MATERIAL (PSI))
      READ (5,1100) YIELD
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6025 WRITE (6,1025)
1025 FORMAT (1X, INPUT DENSITY OF BOOSTER CASE MATERIAL (LBS/CU.IN))
      READ (5,1100) DENS
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6026 WRITE (6,1026)
1026 FORMAT (1X, INPUT SUSTAINER NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE (FEET))
      READ (5,1100) ALTSN
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260

```

LPR01000
 LPR01010
 LPR01020
 LPR01030
 LPR01040
 LPR01050
 LPR01060
 LPR01070
 LPR01080
 LPR01090
 LPR01100
 LPR01110
 LPR01120
 LPR01130
 LPR01140
 LPR01150
 LPR01160
 LPR01170
 LPR01180
 LPR01190
 LPR01200
 LPR01210
 LPR01220
 LPR01230
 LPR01240
 LPR01250
 LPR01260
 LPR01270
 LPR01280
 LPR01290
 LPR01300
 LPR01310
 LPR01320
 LPR01330
 LPR01340
 LPR01350
 LPR01360
 LPR01370
 LPR01380
 LPR01390
 LPR01400
 LPR01410
 LPR01420
 LPR01430
 LPR01440
 LPR01450
 LPR01460
 LPR01470


```

6027 WRITE (6,1027)
1027 FORMAT (1X,'INPUT SUSTAINER DIAMETER (INCHES)')
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6028 WRITE (6,1028)
1028 FORMAT (1X,'INPUT YIELD STRENGTH OF SUSTAINER CASE MATERIAL (PSI)')
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
6029 WRITE (6,1029)
1029 FORMAT (1X,'INPUT DENSITY OF SUSTAINER CASE MATERIAL (LBS/CU.IN)')
      IF (ICOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1260
1201 CONTINUE
      CALL SCREEN
      WRITE (6,1202)
1202 FORMAT (1X,'REVIEW THE FOLLOWING LIST OF INPUT PARAMETERS AND RECORD THE NUMBERS',1X,'OF THOSE TO BE CHANGED.')
      ICOR=1
      WRITE (6,1210) LALT,WL,VBI,ELB,A,VBF,DRAGS,R,TALT,ISPB,DENSB,GB
1210 FORMAT (1X,'SUMMARY OF INPUT PARAMETERS=====')
      +/5X,'01) LAUNCH ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',
      +/5X,'02) LAUNCH WEIGHT',T45,F12.2,' POUNDS',
      +/5X,'03) LAUNCH VELOCITY',T45,F12.1,' FT/SEC',
      +/5X,'04) LAUNCH ANGLE',T45,F12.1,' DEGREES',
      +/5X,'05) AVERAGE ACCELERATION',T45,F12.2,' G'S',
      +/5X,'06) CRUISE VELOCITY',T45,F12.1,' FT/SEC',
      +/5X,'07) CRAG AT CRUISE VELOCITY',T45,F12.1,' POUNDS',
      +/5X,'08) MAXIMUM RANGE',T45,F12.0,' MILES',
      +/5X,'09) FINAL (TARGET) ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',
      +/5X,'10) BOOSTER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE',T45,F12.1,' SEC',
      +/5X,'11) BOOSTER PROPELLANT DENSITY',T45,F12.4,' LBS/CU.IN',
      +/5X,'12) BOOSTER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO',T50,F7.5)
      WRITE (6,1220) ISPB,DENSB,GS,ALN
1220 FORMAT (5X,'13) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE',T50,F7.1,
      +,' SEC',
      +/5X,'14) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT DENSITY',T45,F12.4,' LBS/CU.IN',
      +/5X,'15) SUSTAINER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO',T50,F7.5,
      +/5X,'16) NOZZLE HALF ANGLE',T45,F12.2,' DEGREES')
      IF (IMOTOR.EQ.1) GO TO 1240
      WRITE (6,1230) ALTBN,ER,DB,YIELD,DENSC
1230 FORMAT (5X,'17) NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',
      +/5X,'18) NOZZLE EROSION RATE',T45,F12.5,' IN/SEC',
      +/5X,'19) MISSILE DIAMETER',T45,F12.1,' INCHES',
      +/5X,'20) YIELD STRENGTH OF CASE MATERIAL',T45,F12.1,' PSI',
      +/5X,'21) DENSITY OF CASE MATERIAL',T45,F12.4,' LBS/CU.IN')
      GO TO 1250
1240 WRITE (6,1245) ALTBN,DB,YIELD,DENSC,ALTBN,D,YIELDS,DENSCS
1245 FORMAT (5X,'17) BOOSTER DESIGN ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',

```



```

+ /5X, .18) BOOSTER DIAMETER, T45, F12.2, . INCHES, F12.1, . PSI,
+ /5X, .19) YIELD STRENGTH OF BOOSTER CASE, T45, F12.4, . LBS/CU. IN,
+ /5X, .20) DENSITY OF BOOSTER CASE MATERIAL, T45, F12.4, . LBS/CU. IN,
+ /5X, .21) SUSTAINER DESIGN ALTITUDE, T45, F12.1, . FEET,
+ /5X, .22) SUSTAINER DIAMETER, T45, F12.2, . INCHES,
+ /5X, .23) YIELD STRENGTH OF SUSTAINER CASE, T45, F12.1, . PSI,
+ /5X, .24) DENSITY OF SUSTAINER CASE MATERIAL, T45, F12.4, . LBS/CU. IN,
+
1250 CONTINUE
WRITE (6, 1254)
1254 FORMAT (/IX, 'HOW MANY INPUT PARAMETERS DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE? (TWO
+ DIGIT INTEGER, PLEASE),)
READ (5, 1110) N
IF (N.EQ.0) GO TO 1301
DO 1260 I=1, N
WRITE (6, 1256)
1256 FORMAT (IX, 'INPUT TWO DIGIT ITEM NUMBER OF PARAMETER TO BE CHANG
+ ED,')
READ (5, 1110) IGO
IF ((IGO.GE.1) .AND. (IGO.LE.24)) GO TO 1258
WRITE (6, 1257) IGO
1257 FORMAT (/IX, 'WRONG ', I2, ' IS NOT A VALID CHOICE. TRY AGAIN. ')
GO TO 1255
IF ((IMOTOR.EQ.1) .AND. (IGO.GT.16)) IGO=IGO+5
1258 GO TO (6001, 6002, 6003, 6004, 6005, 6006, 6007, 6008, 6009, 6010, 6011,
+ 6012, 6013, 6014, 6015, 6016, 6017, 6018, 6019, 6020, 6021, 6022, 6023, 6024,
+ 6025, 6026, 6027, 6028, 6029), IGO
1260 CONTINUE
GO TO 1201
1301 CONTINUE
CALL SCREEN
PI=3.1415927
G=32.174
ALN=DETORA(ALN)
ELB=DETORA(ELB)
R=R*6080.
C=====BOOSTER MOTOR CALCULATIONS=====
C
C
DV=VBF-VBI
DF=(VBF*VBF)/DRAGS
DRAGB=(VBF+VBI)**2./(4.*DF)
FB=(WL*A)+DRAGB
DM=FB/ISP8
TBB=DV/(A*G)
RB=(VBI+0.5*DV)*TBB*COS(ELB)
ALTB=(VBI+0.5*DV)*TBB*SIN(ELB)+LALT
CALL PRATIO (ALTN, PAB)

```

LPR01960
 LPR01970
 LPR01980
 LPR01990
 LPR02000
 LPR02010
 LPR02020
 LPR02030
 LPR02040
 LPR02050
 LPR02060
 LPR02070
 LPR02080
 LPR02090
 LPR02100
 LPR02110
 LPR02120
 LPR02130
 LPR02140
 LPR02150
 LPR02160
 LPR02170
 LPR02180
 LPR02190
 LPR02200
 LPR02210
 LPR02220
 LPR02230
 LPR02240
 LPR02250
 LPR02260
 LPR02270
 LPR02280
 LPR02290
 LPR02300
 LPR02310
 LPR02320
 LPR02330
 LPR02340
 LPR02350
 LPR02360
 LPR02370
 LPR02380
 LPR02390
 LPR02400
 LPR02410
 LPR02420
 LPR02430


```

C 100 WPB=TBB*DM
      TIB=WPB*ISP B
      FB=TI B/TBB
      B=DV/(G*TBB)+SIN(ELB)
      WN=WL*(1.-EXP((-WPB/(FB-DRAGB))*B))
      IF (ABS(WPB-WN).LT.0.01) GO TO 110
      WPB=WN
      GO TO 100
C 110 CONTINUE
      WPB=WN
      DM=WPB/TBB
C 113 CONTINUE
      VGB=WPB/DENSB
      STEP=100.
      B=(DENSB/2.4)*((GB-1.)/(2.*GB))*((YIELD/DENSC)
      PCB=PAB
      PEB=PAB
      AR=1.
      IFDLMB=0
      CALL PCRAT (PAB,PCB,GB,B,STEP)
      PLIM=2000.
      140 CALL ARAT (PAB,PCB,GB,PEB,ISP B,DB,CFB,CVB,ATB,DTB,AEB,DEB,IFDLMB,
      +IFPCB,AR,ALN,DM,PLIM,IMOTOR)
      IF ((IMOTOR.EQ.0).OR.(DEB.GE.(0.95*DB))).OR.(PCB.LT.1000))GO TO 150
      PLIM=PLIM*.99
      GO TO 140
C 150 CONTINUE
      T=(PCB*DB)/(2.*YIELD)
      J=0.85
      160 APB=ATB/J
      AM=PI*(DB/2.-T)**2.
      GEA=AM-APB
      IFBRB=0
      BRB=1.25
      B=(APB/PI)**0.5
      C=DB/2.-B
C 165 ABB=DM/(DENSB*BRB)
      WTB=BRB*TBB
      IF (WTB.LT.C) GO TO 170
      BRB=0.99*BRB
      IFBRB=1
      GO TO 165
C

```



```

170 LB=VGB/GEA
LB=LB+DB/6.+0.5
WCB=2.*PI*DB/2.*LB*T*DENSCL
VOLB=AM*(LB-0.5)-(.0025*DB**4.)
NLB=(DEB-DTB)/(2*TAN(ALN))
TWB=WPB+WCB
WRITE (6,9000)
FORMAT (IX,'MADE IT THIS FAR.')
9000 IFBSTD=1
IF (RB.GT.R) GO TO 999
IFBSTD=0
IF (IMOTOR.EQ.1) GO TO 300
C=====SUSTAINER MOTOR CALCULATIONS (COMMON NOZZLE)=====
C
C 200 TBS=(R-RB)/VBF
ALTS=ALTB+LALT
ELS=ATAN((TALT-ALTS)/(R-RB))
ALTS=VBF*SIN(ELS)*TBS*0.5+ALTS
CALL PRATIO (ALTSN,PAS)
FS=DRAGS*1.1+(WL-WPB)*SIN(ELS)
C
C 201 TIS=FS*TBS
WPS=TIS/ISPS
FN=DRAGS*1.1+(WL-WPB-WPS/2)*SIN(ELS)
IF (ABS(FN-FS).LT.0.01) GO TO 210
FS=FN
GO TO 201
C
C 210 CONTINUE
FS=FN
DM=WPS/TBS
DTS=DTB+ER*(TBB+TBS*0.5)
ATS=.25*PI*DTS*DTS
AR=AEB/ATS
ME=1.
STEP=1.
C
C 220 ARN1=1.+(GS-1.)*ME*ME/2.)
ARN=((2.)/(GS+1.))*ARN1**((GS+1.)/(2.*(GS-1.)))/ME
IF (ABS(ARN-AR).LT.0.001) GO TO 240
IF (ARN.GT.AR) GO TO 230
ME=ME+STEP
GO TO 220
C
C 230 CONTINUE
ME=ME-STEP
STEP=STEP/10.
ME=ME+STEP

```

```

LPR02920
LPR02930
LPR02940
LPR02950
LPR02960
LPR02970
LPR02980
LPR02990
LPR03000
LPR03010
LPR03020
LPR03030
LPR03040
LPR03050
LPR03060
LPR03070
LPR03080
LPR03090
LPR03100
LPR03110
LPR03120
LPR03130
LPR03140
LPR03150
LPR03160
LPR03170
LPR03180
LPR03190
LPR03200
LPR03210
LPR03220
LPR03230
LPR03240
LPR03250
LPR03260
LPR03270
LPR03280
LPR03290
LPR03300
LPR03310
LPR03320
LPR03330
LPR03340
LPR03350
LPR03360
LPR03370
LPR03380
LPR03390

```



```

C 240 GO TO 220
      CONTINUE
      PR=(1.+((GS-1.)/2.)*ME*ME)**(GS/(GS-1.))
      CF=(2/(1.+COS(ALN)))*CFB/0.96
      ALN=ATAN((DEB-DTS)/(2.*NLB))
      CFS=CF
      CFA=CF
      IFPCS=0
      IFAB2=2
      IFBRS=0

C 250 PCS=2.*FS/(CFS*ATS*0.96*(1.+COS(ALN)))
      IF (PCS.GT.125.) GO TO 251
      IFAB2=0
      IFBSTO=1
      IFPCS=2
      GO TO 999
251 PES=PCS/PR
      CFS=((PES-PAS)/PCS)*AR+CF
      IF (ABS(CFS-CFA).LT.0.001) GO TO 260
      CFA=CFS
      GO TO 250

C 260 CONTINUE
      CVS=(ISPS*G)/CFS
      BRS=0.45

C 270 AB2=DM/(DENSS*BRS)
      IF (AB2.LT.AM) GO TO 280
      WTS=BRS*IBS
      IF (WTS.LT.(0.43*D)) GO TO 275
      BRS=0.99*BRS
      IFBRS=1
      GO TO 270

C 275 W=(2.*WTS)/D
      B=EXP(3.509*W)
      C=(B-1.)/(B+1.)
      APS=(1.065*C+1.)/2.
      GEA=AM-APS
      GO TO 285
280 IFAB2=1
      GEA=AM
285 VGS=WPS/DENSS
      LS=VGS/GEA
      IF (IFAB2.EQ.2) GO TO 290
      WTS=LS

```



```

BR S=(AB 2/AM)*BR S
AB 2=AM
I FBR S=1

C 290 CONTINUE
LS=LS+D/6+.5
WCS=2*PI*D/2.*LS*T*DENS C
VOL S=AM*(LS-.5)-(.0025*D**4.)
TWS=WP S+WCS
AES=1000000000000000000.
ATS=1000000000000000000.
TS=T
GO TO 998

C=====SUSTAINER MOTOR CALCULATIONS (STAGED MOTORS)=====
C
C 300 TBS=(R-RB)/VBF
ALTS=ALTB+LALT
ELS=ATAN((TALT-ALTS)/(R-RB))
CALL PRATIO (ALTSN,PAS)
FS=DRAGS*1.1+(WL-TWB)*SIN(ELS)

C 305 TIS=FS*TBS
WPS=TIS/ISPS
FN=DRAGS*1.1+(WL-TWB-WPS/2.)*SIN(ELS)
IF (ABS (FN-FS).LT.0.01) GO TO 310
FS=FN
GO TO 305

C 310 CONTINUE
VGS=WPS/DENSS
DM=WPS/TBS
STEP=100.
B=(DENSS/2.4)*((GS-1.)/(2.*GS))*(YIELDS/DENSS C)
PCS=PAS
PES=PAS
AR=1.
IFDLMS=0
CALL PCRAT (PAS,PCS,GS,B,STEP)
PLIM=800.

315 CALL ARAT (PAS,PCS,GS,PES,ISPS,D,CFS,CVS,ATS,DTS,AES,DES,IFDLMS,
+IFPCS,AR,ALN,DM,PLIM,IMOTOR)
IF ((DES.GE.(0.95*D)).OR.(PCS.LT.250)) GO TO 320
PLIM=PLIM*.99
GO TO 315

C 320 CONTINUE
TS=(PCS*D)/(2.*YIELDS)

```



```

AM=PI*(D/2.-TS)**2.
BRS=0.45
IFAB2=2
IFBRS=0
C 330 AB2=DM/(DENSS*BRS)
      IF (AB2.LT.AM) GO TO 340
      J=0.85
      APS=ATS/J
      GEA=AM-APS
      B=(APS/PI)**0.5
      C=D/2-B
      WTS=BRS*TBS
      IF (WTS.LT.C) GO TO 360
      BRS=0.99*BRS
      IFBRS=1
      GO TO 330
C 340 CONTINUE
      IFAB2=1
      GEA=AM
      BRS=(AB2/AM)*BRS
      AB2=AM
C 360 CONTINUE
      LS=VGS/GEA
      LS=LS+D/3.+0.5
      LB=LB+DB/6.
      IF (AB2.EQ.AM) WTS=LS
      WCS=2.*PI*D/2.*LS*TS*DENSCLS
      VOLLS=AM*(LS-0.5)-(.0025*D**4.)
      NLS=(DES-DTS)/(2.*TAN(ALN))
      TWS=WPS+WCS
      GO TO 998
C=====
C 999 WPS=0.
      WCS=0.
      TWS=0.
      CFS=0.
      CVS=0.
      FVS=0.
      TBS=0.
      PCS=0.
      ABS=0.
      WTS=0.
      APS=0.
LPR04360
LPR04370
LPR04380
LPR04390
LPR04400
LPR04410
LPR04420
LPR04430
LPR04440
LPR04450
LPR04460
LPR04470
LPR04480
LPR04490
LPR04500
LPR04510
LPR04520
LPR04530
LPR04540
LPR04550
LPR04560
LPR04570
LPR04580
LPR04590
LPR04600
LPR04610
LPR04620
LPR04630
LPR04640
LPR04650
LPR04660
LPR04670
LPR04680
LPR04690
LPR04700
LPR04710
LPR04720
LPR04730
LPR04740
LPR04750
LPR04760
LPR04770
LPR04780
LPR04790
LPR04800
LPR04810
LPR04820
LPR04830

```



```

BRS=0.
LS=0.
VOLS=0.
ATS=0.
AES=0.
NLS=0.
TS=0.
998 IF (IMOTOR.EQ.0) GO TO 910
    WNZ=((FB*TBB)*.00025
    WNZS=(FS*TBS)*.00025
    GO TO 915
999 WNZ=((FB*TBB)+(FS*TBS))*0.00025
    WNZS=0.
    NLS=0.
    TCW=WCB+WCS
    TPW=WPB+WPS
    TRMW=WNZ+WNZS+TCW+TPW
    IF TRMW=0
    IF (TRMW.GT.(0.75*WL)) IFTRMW=1
    IF (TRMW.LT.(0.25*WL)) IFTRMW=1
    TRML=LB+LS+NLB+NLS
    IF TRML=0
    IF (TRML.GT.(15.*D)) IFTRML=1
    IF (IMOTOR.EQ.0) WNZS=10000000000000000000.
    IF (IMOTOR.EQ.0) NLS=10000000000000000000.
    ALN=ATAN((DEB-DTB)/(2.*NLB))
    ALN=RATODE(ALN)
    ELB=RATODE(ELB)
    R=R/6080.
    CALL OUTPUT

    WRITE (6,800)
    FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT TO REPEAT THIS PROBLEM? (0=NO,1=YES).')
    READ (5,1120) IRPT
    IF (IRPT.EQ.1) GO TO 1201
    WRITE (6,810)
    FORMAT (1X,'DO YOU WANT TO RUN A NEW PROBLEM? (0=NO,1=YES).')
    READ (5,1120) IRPT
    IF (IRPT.EQ.1) GO TO 997
    CALL SCREEN
    STOP
    END

SUBROUTINE PRATIO (ALT,PA)
REAL ALT,PA,PR
IF (ALT.GT.36089.) GO TO 10
PR={1.-((6.8754E-6*ALT))**.255

```

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10 GO TO 20
10 PR=.2234*EXP(-4.806E-5*(ALT-36089.))
20 PA=PR*14.696
RETURN
END

C
SUBROUTINE PCRAT (PA,PC,G,B,STEP)
REAL PA,PC,G,B,STEP
C=((PA/PC)*((1.-G)/G)-1.)*PC
IF (ABS(B-C).LT.0.01) GO TO 30
IF (B.LT.C) GO TO 20
PC=PC+STEP
GO TO 10
20 CONTINUE
PC=PC-STEP
STEP=STEP/10.
PC=PC+STEP
GO TO 10
30 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

C
SUBROUTINE ARAT (PA,PC,G,PE,ISP,D,CF,CV,AT,DT,AE,DE,IFDLM,IFPC,AR,
+ALN,DM,PLIM,IMOTOR)
REAL PA,PC,G,PE,ISP,D,CF,CV,AT,DT,AE,DE,B,C,ME,ALN,DM,AR,PLIM
INTEGER IFDLM,IFPC,IMOTOR
IFPC=0
10 B=1.-(PA/PC)*((G-1.)/G)
C=2.*(G*(G-1.))*((2./((G+1.))*((G+1.)/(G-1.)))
CF=(0.96*((1.+COS(ALN))/2.)*(B*C)**0.5)+((PE-PA)*AR/PC)
CV=(ISP*32.174)/CF
AT=(CV*DM)/(PC*32.174)
DT=2*(AT/3.1415927)**0.5
ME=((2./((G-1.))*((PC/PE)*((G-1.)/G)-1.))*0.5
AE=1.+((G-1.)/2.)*ME*ME
AE=((1./ME)*((2./((G+1.))*AE1)*((G+1.)/(2.*(G-1.)))))*AT
DE=2.*(AE/3.1415927)**0.5
IF ((DE.LE.D).AND.(IMOTOR.EQ.1)) GO TO 30
IF (((PE/PA).LT.0.5).OR.((PE/PA).GT.2.2)) GO TO 30
IFDLM=1
PC=PC/.999
IF (PC.GT.PLIM) GO TO 20
GO TO 10
20 PC=PC*.999
PE=PE/.999
IF (((PE/PA).GT.0.4).AND.((PE/PA).LT.2.5)) GO TO 25

```

LPR05320
 LPR05330
 LPR05340
 LPR05350
 LPR05360
 LPR05370
 LPR05380
 LPR05390
 LPR05400
 LPR05410
 LPR05420
 LPR05430
 LPR05440
 LPR05450
 LPR05460
 LPR05470
 LPR05480
 LPR05490
 LPR05500
 LPR05510
 LPR05520
 LPR05530
 LPR05540
 LPR05550
 LPR05560
 LPR05570
 LPR05580
 LPR05590
 LPR05600
 LPR05610
 LPR05620
 LPR05630
 LPR05640
 LPR05650
 LPR05660
 LPR05670
 LPR05680
 LPR05690
 LPR05700
 LPR05710
 LPR05720
 LPR05730
 LPR05740
 LPR05750
 LPR05760
 LPR05770
 LPR05780
 LPR05790


```

25 AE=(D/2.)*2.**2.*3.1415927
   AR=AE/AT
   IFPC=1
   GO TO 10
30 CONTINUE
   IF (PC.LT.PLIM) GO TO 40
   PC=PC*.999
   GO TO 10
40 RETURN
   END

C
SUBROUTINE SCREEN
WRITE (6,600)
600 FCRMAT (1X,'CLEAR SCREEN AND ENTER "0"'')
   READ (5,16) ISCR
16  FORMAT (111)
   RETURN
   END

C
SUBROUTINE OUTPUT
REAL WPB,WCB,TWB,CFB,CVB,FB,TBB,RB,PCB,ABB,WTB,APB,LB,VOLB,ATB,BRB
REAL WPS,WCS,TWS,CFS,CVS,FS,TBS,TPW,TCW,TRMW,TRML,T,AES
REAL NLB,AEB,WNZ,TPW,TCW,TRMW,TRML,T,AES
REAL VBF,VBI,YIELD,DENSC,ALN,ER,D,R,WL,A,ELB,ISPB
REAL DENSB,GB,LALT,DRAGS,TALT,ISPS,GS,DENSS,DB
REAL YIELDS,DENSCS,TS,WNZS,NLS,ALTN,ALTSN
INTEGER IFBRB,IFDLMB,IFAB2,IFBRS,IFPCB,IFTRMW,IFRSTO,IFTRML,IFPCS
INTEGER IMOTOR
COMMON WPB,WCB,TWB,CFB,CVB,FB,TBB,RB,PCB,ABB,WTB,APB,LB,VOLB
COMMON ATB,BRB,NLB,AEB,WNZ,TPW,TCW,TRMW,TRML,T
COMMON WPS,WCS,TWS,CFS,CVS,FS,TBS,PCS,AB2,WTS,APS,LS,VOLS,ATS,BRS
COMMON VBF,VBI,YIELD,DENSC,ALN,ER,D,R,WL,A,ELB,ISPB
COMMON DENSB,GB,LALT,DRAGS,TALT,ISPS,GS,DENSS,DB
COMMON YIELDS,DENSCS,TS,WNZS,NLS,AES,ALTN,ALTSN
COMMON IFBRB,IFDLMB,IFAB2,IFBRS,IFPCB,IFTRMW,IFRSTO,IFTRML,IFPCS
COMMON IFDLMS,IMOTOR
WRITE (6,1000)
1000 FORMAT (35X,'BOOSTER',T55,'SUSTAINER')
1010 WRITE (6,1010) WPB,WPS,WCB,WCS,TWB,TWS,CFB,CFS,CVB,CVS,FB,FS
+1X,'CATALYST WEIGHT',T35,F7.2,' LBS',T55,F7.2,' LBS',/
+1X,'TOTAL WEIGHT',T35,F7.2,' LBS',T55,F7.2,' LBS',/
+1X,'THRUST COEFFICIENT',T35,F7.4,T55,F7.4,/
+1X,'CHARACTERISTIC VELOCITY',T35,F7.1,' FT/SEC',T55,F7.1,' FT/SEC'
+/,1X,'THRUST',T35,F7.1,' LBS',T55,F7.1,' LBS')
WRITE (6,1020) TBB,TBS,RB,PCB,PCS,ABB,AB2,WTB,WTS,APB,APS

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1250 IF (IFAB2.EQ.1) WRITE (6,1250)
1250 FORMAT (/1X,THE SUSTAINER MOTOR HAS AN END-BURNING GRAIN.0)
1260 IF (IFTRMW.EQ.1) WRITE (6,1260)
1260 FORMAT (/1X,REESTIMATION OF LAUNCH WEIGHT IS REQUIRED FOR THESE M
+ISSILE PERFORMANCE/,1X,PARAMETERS.0)
1270 IF (IFTRML.EQ.1) WRITE (6,1270)
1270 FORMAT (/1X,ENLARGEMENT OF DIAMETER IS RECOMMENDED DUE TO A VERY
+HIGH LENGTH-TO-DIAMETER/,1X,RATIO FOR THE MOTOR.0)
1300 WRITE (6,1300)
1300 FORMAT (/1X,DO YOU WANT TO HAVE THIS AS HARDCOPY OUTPUT? (0=NO,1=
+YES).0)
1310 READ (5,1310) ICOPY
1310 FORMAT (I1)
1310 IF (ICOPY.EQ.0) GO TO 1500

208 IF (IMOTOR.EQ.0) WRITE (8,208)
208 FORMAT (/1X,INTEGRAL MOTORS (COMMON NOZZLE)0)
209 IF (IMOTOR.EQ.1) WRITE (8,209)
209 FORMAT (/1X,STAGED MOTORS (INDEPENDENT NOZZLES)0)
210 WRITE (8,210) LALT,WL,VBI,ELB,A,VBF,DRAGS,R,TALT,ISPB,DENSB,GB
210 FORMAT (1X,SUMMARY OF INPUT PARAMETERS=====,
+/5X,1) LAUNCH ALTITUDE,T45,F12.1, FEET,
+/5X,2) LAUNCH HEIGHT,T45,F12.2, POUNDS,
+/5X,3) LAUNCH VELOCITY,T45,F12.1, FT/SEC,
+/5X,4) LAUNCH ANGLE,T45,F12.1, DEGREES,
+/5X,5) AVERAGE ACCELERATION,T45,F12.2, G'S,
+/5X,6) CRUISE VELOCITY,T45,F12.1, FT/SEC,
+/5X,7) DRAG AT CRUISE VELOCITY,T45,F12.1, POUNDS,
+/5X,8) MAXIMUM RANGE,T45,F12.0, MILES,
+/5X,9) FINAL (TARGET) ALTITUDE,T45,F12.1, FEET,
+/5X,10) BOOSTER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE,T45,F12.1, SEC,
+/5X,11) BOOSTER PROPELLANT DENSITY,T45,F12.4, LBS/CU.IN,
+/5X,12) BOOSTER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO,T50,F7.5)
220 WRITE (8,220) ISPS,DENSS,G$ALN
220 FORMAT (5X,13) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT SPECIFIC IMPULSE,T50,F7.1,
+ SEC,
+/5X,14) SUSTAINER PROPELLANT DENSITY,T45,F12.4, LBS/CU.IN,
+/5X,15) SUSTAINER EXHAUST SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO,T50,F7.5,
+/5X,16) NOZZLE HALF ANGLE,T45,F12.2, DEGREES0)
230 IF (IMOTOR.EQ.1) GO TO 240
230 WRITE (8,230) ALTNB,ER,DB,YIELD,DENSC
230 FORMAT (5X,17) NOZZLE DESIGN ALTITUDE,T45,F12.1, FEET,
+/5X,18) NOZZLE EROSION RATE,T45,F12.5, IN/SEC,
+/5X,19) MISSILE DIAMETER,T45,F12.1, INCHES,
+/5X,20) YIELD STRENGTH OF CASE MATERIAL,T45,F12.1, PSI,
+GO TO 249
240 WRITE (8,245) ALTNB,DB,YIELD,DENSC,ALTSN,D,YIELDS,DENSCS

```



```

245 FORMAT (5X,'17) BOOSTER DESIGN ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',
+//5X,'18) BOOSTER DIAMETER',T45,F12.2,' INCHES',
+//5X,'19) YIELD STRENGTH OF BOOSTER CASE',T45,F12.1,' PSI',
+//5X,'20) DENSITY OF BOOSTER MATERIAL',T45,F12.4,' LBS/CU.IN',
+//5X,'21) SUSTAINER DESIGN ALTITUDE',T45,F12.1,' FEET',
+//5X,'22) SUSTAINER DIAMETER',T45,F12.2,' INCHES',
+//5X,'23) YIELD STRENGTH OF SUSTAINER CASE',T45,F12.1,' PSI',
+//5X,'24) DENSITY OF SUSTAINER MATERIAL',T45,F12.4,' LBS/CU.IN',
+//)
249 CONTINUE
WRITE (8,1000)
WRITE (8,1010)
WRITE (8,1020)
WRITE (8,1030)
WRITE (8,1040)
IF (IFBSTD.EQ.0) GO TO 250
IF (IFPCS.EQ.0) WRITE (8,1205)
IF (IFPCS.EQ.2) WRITE (8,1206)
IF (IFPCRB.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1210)
IF (IFDLMB.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1220)
IF (IFPCB.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1230)
IF (IFDLMS.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1233)
IF (IFPCS.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1235)
IF (IFAB2.EQ.2) WRITE (8,1241)
IF (IFBRS.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1245)
IF (IFAB2.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1250)
IF (IFTRMW.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1260)
IF (IFTRML.EQ.1) WRITE (8,1270)
1500 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
LPR07240
LPR07250
LPR07260
LPR07270
LPR07280
LPR07290
LPR07300
LPR07310
LPR07320
LPR07330
LPR07340
LPR07350
LPR07360
LPR07370
LPR07380
LPR07390
LPR07400
LPR07410
LPR07420
LPR07430
LPR07440
LPR07450
LPR07460
LPR07470
LPR07480
LPR07490
LPR07500
LPR07510
LPR07520
LPR07530
LPR07540

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APPENDIX G. AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS PROGRAM LISTING

This program is divided into three major subdivisions; the executive routines, the FORTRAN II/IV computational program, and the FORTRAN IV plotting program. The executive routines are used to establish the required file definitions, initiate operation of the computational program, supervise the transfer of data to the plotting program, and provide operational information to the user at appropriate times.

The computational program, LAERO1 FORTRAN, consists of five subprogram divisions. The MAIN program accepts the input data, conducts calculations not done by other subroutines, formats the calculated data and provides the output data to the user, the printer file, and the plot program data file. Subroutine GEOSUB calculates the missile wetted area and the Reynolds number per foot based on the flight altitude. Subroutine CLASJB calculates the aerodynamic surface lift-curve slopes. Subroutine CATSUB calculates center of pressure locations, cross-flow drag coefficients, and interference factors. Subroutine SCREEN prompts the user to clear the terminal screen for proper positioning of the output.

The plot program, AERO PLOT FORTRAN, is structured for direct submission to the MVS batch reader from the 3278 terminal. No cards need to be punched or read. However, attention must be given to the correct JCL accounting data in the first line of the program; those shown in the listing are for illustrative purposes only. This program receives the data from the computational program and produces a group of six charts for each Mach number entered. The plots represent the relationships of C_l to α , C_m , C_n , C_d , C_a , and C_{di} . The program can produce up to 24 sets of plots for a single run.


```

FILE: LAERO1 EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
FILEDEF 08 DISK LAERO1 OUTPUT AO (RECFM VA BLOCK 133 PERM
&BEGTYPE
YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BOTH A HARDCOPY
PRINTOUT AND A SET OF PLOTS FOR ONE SET OF INPUT PARAMETERS
EACH TIME YOU ENTER THIS PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM MAY BE
RE-RUN CONTINUOUSLY AND YOU WILL HAVE THE OPTION TO CHANGE
INPUT PARAMETERS FOR EACH SUCCESSIVE RUN, BUT YOU CAN
OBTAIN THE PRINTOUT AND PLOTS PERTAINING TO THE LAST RUN
ONLY. IF ADDITIONAL OUTPJT IS REQUIRED, RE-ENTER THE
PROGRAM.
&END
LOAD LAERO1
START
&BEGTYPE

```

TO OBTAIN THE HARDCOPY PRINTOUT OF THE DATA TABLES, TYPE
AND ENTER:

LAERO1PR

TO OBTAIN THE VERSATEC PLOT OF THE TABULAR DATA, TYPE AND
ENTER:

LAERO1PL

&END

```

FILE: LAERO1PR EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
PRINT LAERO1 OUTPUT (LINECOUN 70
&BEGTYPE
THE OUTPUT WILL BE PRINTED ON THE VM PRINTER IN ROOM 140
AND WILL BE IDENTIFIED WITH YOUR USER NUMBER AND LAST NAME.
IT USUALLY REQUIRES SEVERAL MINUTES TO OBTAIN THE PRINTOUT.
&END

```

```

FILE: LAERO1PL EXEC A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
COPY LAERO1 PLOT A LAERO PLOTDATA A PLOT LAERO1 A
EXEC SUBMIT PLOT LAERO1 A
ERASE PLOT LAERO1 A
&BEGTYPE
THE PLOT WILL BE DRAWN IN THE COMPUTER ROOM AND PLACED OVER
THE ALPHABETIZED OUTPUT FILE IN ROOM 140. IT WILL BE
IDENTIFIED BY "AEROFILE" AND USUALLY REQUIRES MANY MINUTES
(HOURS, DAYS) TO OBTAIN.
&END

```



```

DO 1000 I=1, IDT
WRITE (6, 10450)
FORMAT(1X, '***INPUT CONTROL DEFLECTION (DECIMAL NUMBER)')
10450 READ 1070, XDT(I)
10000 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60004 WRITE (6, 10040)
10040 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT NUMBER OF MACH NUMBERS (LESS THAN 25)')
READ 1060, IM
DO 2000 I=1, IM
WRITE (6, 10460)
FORMAT(1X, '***INPUT MACH NUMBER (DECIMAL NUMBER)')
20000 READ 1070, XVXM(I)
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60005 WRITE (6, 10050)
10050 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT NUMBER OF ANGLES OF ATTACK (LESS THAN 25)')
READ 1060, IAL
ICL=IAL
DO 3000 I=1, IAL
WRITE (6, 10470)
FORMAT(1X, '***INPUT ANGLE OF ATTACK (DECIMAL NUMBER)')
10470 READ 1070, XAL(I)
30000 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60006 WRITE (6, 10060)
10060 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT NUMBER OF CONFIGURATIONS')
READ 1060, NBODY
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60007 WRITE (6, 10070)
10070 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT, 01=NON-DELTA WING, 02=DELTA WING')
READ 1060, ISWPW
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60008 WRITE (6, 10080)
10080 FORMAT(1X, '00=NO BODY AFTER WING, 01=BODY AFTER WING')
READ 1060, IAFBW
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60009 WRITE (6, 10090)
10090 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT WING SWEEP CONSTANT')
55001 *1X, 00=UNSWEPT LEADING EDGE, 01=SWEPT LEADING EDGE;
WRITE (6, 55001)
FORMAT(1X, 'IF DELTA PLANFORM ENTER 00; OTHERWISE, /;')
READ 1060, ISWEPW
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60010 WRITE (6, 10100)
10100 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT NUMBER OF WINGS')
READ 1060, NWING
IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60011 WRITE (6, 10110)
10110 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT, 01=NON-DELTA TAIL, 02=DELTA TAIL')
READ 1060, ISWPT

```


LAE01480
LAE01490
LAE01500
LAE01510
LAE01520
LAE01530
LAE01540
LAE01550
LAE01560
LAE01570
LAE01580
LAE01590
LAE01600
LAE01610
LAE01620
LAE01630
LAE01640
LAE01650
LAE01660
LAE01670
LAE01680
LAE01690
LAE01700
LAE01710
LAE01720
LAE01730
LAE01740
LAE01750
LAE01760
LAE01770
LAE01780
LAE01790
LAE01800
LAE01810
LAE01820
LAE01830
LAE01840
LAE01850
LAE01860
LAE01870
LAE01880
LAE01890
LAE01900
LAE01910
LAE01920
LAE01930
LAE01940
LAE01950

```

60012 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10120 WRITE(6,10120)
      FORMAT(1X,'00=NO BODY AFTER TAIL, 01=BODY AFTER TAIL')
      READ 1060,1AFBT
60013 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10130 WRITE(6,10130)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL SWEEP CONSTANT')
      WRITE(6,55001)
      READ 1060,1SWAPT
60014 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10140 WRITE(6,10140)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT NUMBER OF TAILS')
      READ 1060,NTAIL
60002 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
99998 WRITE(6,99998)
      FORMAT(1X,'THE FOLLOWING DATA AS DECIMAL NUMBERS //')
60015 *1X,'INPUT TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF WING')
10150 WRITE(6,10150)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT LEADING EDGE SWEEP OF WING,(DEGS)')
      READ 1070,XLAMW
60016 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10160 WRITE(6,10160)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT LEADING EDGE SWEEP OF WING,(DEGS)')
      READ 1070,CLAMW
60017 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10170 WRITE(6,10170)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT WING SPAN, INCLUDE BODY')
      READ 1070,BW
60018 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10180 WRITE(6,10180)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT WING ROOT CHORD (AT BODY JUNCTION)')
      READ 1070,CROOTW
60019 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10190 WRITE(6,10190)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT EXPOSED WING AREA (2 PANELS)')
      READ 1070,SW
60020 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10200 WRITE(6,10200)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT WING MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD')
      READ 1070,XMACW
60021 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10210 WRITE(6,10210)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO WING LEADING EDGE')
      READ 1070,XWING
60022 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10220 WRITE(6,10220)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT WING THICKNESS-TC-CHORD RATIO')
      READ 1070,TOVCW

```



```

60023 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10230 WRITE (6,10230)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TIP-TO-ROOT CHORD RATIO OF TAIL')
      READ 1070,XLAMT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60024 WRITE (6,10240)
10240 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGS)')
      READ 1070,CLAMT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60025 WRITE (6,10250)
10250 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL SPAN, INCLUDING BODY')
      READ 1070,BT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60026 WRITE (6,10260)
10260 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL ROOT CHORD')
      READ 1070,CROOT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60027 WRITE (6,10270)
10270 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT EXPOSED TAIL AREA (2 PANELS)')
      READ 1070,ST
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60028 WRITE (6,10280)
10280 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD')
      READ 1070,XMAGT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60029 WRITE (6,10290)
10290 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO TAIL LEADING EDGE')
      READ 1070,XTAIL
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60030 WRITE (6,10300)
10300 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TAIL THICKNESS-TC-CHORD RATIO')
      READ 1070,TOVCT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60031 WRITE (6,10310)
10310 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT ALTITUDE')
      READ 1070,HT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60032 WRITE (6,10320)
10320 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT BODY DIAMETER')
      READ 1070,D
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60033 WRITE (6,10330)
10330 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT MISSILE LENGTH')
      READ 1070,XL
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60034 WRITE (6,10340)
10340 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT NOSE LENGTH')
      READ 1070,XLNNOSE

```

```

LAE01960
LAE01970
LAE01980
LAE01990
LAE02000
LAE02010
LAE02020
LAE02030
LAE02040
LAE02050
LAE02060
LAE02070
LAE02080
LAE02090
LAE02100
LAE02110
LAE02120
LAE02130
LAE02140
LAE02150
LAE02160
LAE02170
LAE02180
LAE02190
LAE02200
LAE02210
LAE02220
LAE02230
LAE02240
LAE02250
LAE02260
LAE02270
LAE02280
LAE02290
LAE02300
LAE02310
LAE02320
LAE02330
LAE02340
LAE02350
LAE02360
LAE02370
LAE02380
LAE02390
LAE02400
LAE02410
LAE02420
LAE02430

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```

60035 IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
10350 WRITE(6,10350)
10350 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT CG LOCATION (FROM NOSE)')
      READ 1070,XCG
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60036 WRITE(6,10360)
10360 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT REFERENCE AREA')
      READ 1070,AREA
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60037 WRITE(6,10370)
10370 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT REFERENCE LENGTH')
      READ 1070,XREF
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60038 WRITE(6,10380)
10380 FORMAT(1X,'ENGINE CODE, 0.0=TURBOFAN, 1.0=ROCKET')
      READ 1070,ENGINE
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60039 WRITE(6,10390)
10390 FORMAT(1X,'INLET CODE, 0.0=FLUSH, 1.0=EXTENDED')
      READ 1070,ENLET
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60040 WRITE(6,10400)
10400 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT BOATTAIL ANGLE (DEGS)')
      READ 1070,BETA
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60041 WRITE(6,10410)
10410 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT BASE DIAMETER')
      READ 1070,DBASE
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60042 WRITE(6,10420)
10420 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT NOZZLE EXIT DIAMETER')
      READ 1070,DJET
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60043 WRITE(6,10430)
10430 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT BOATTAIL LENGTH')
      READ 1070,XLABOD
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
60044 WRITE(6,10440)
10440 FORMAT(1X,'INPUT PROTUBERANCE DRAG')
      READ 1070,CDPRGT
      IF(IABC.EQ.1)GO TO 1100
C 1100 REWIND 08
      REWIND 07
      CALL SCREEN
1110 WRITE(6,1130)
      *TITL9,TITL0,TITL01,TITL02,TITL03,TITL04,TITL05,
      TITL1,TITL2,TITL3,TITL4,TITL5,TITL6,TITL7,TITL8,
      TITL9,TITL0,TITL01,TITL02,TITL03,TITL04,TITL05

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```

1120 WRITE (6,1120) SURE TO NOTE NUMBER OF ANY INCORRECT ENTRIES,/)
      FORMAT(1X,150) ICSC, INOSE, IDT, IM, IAL, NBODY, ISWPW, IAFBW, ISWEPW,
      *NWIN, ISWPT, IAFBT
      WRITE (6,1160) ISWPT, NTAIL, XLAMW, CLAMW, BW, CROOTW, SW, XMACW,
      *XWING, TOVCW, XLAMT, CLAMT, BT, CROOTT, ST
      WRITE (6,1170) XMACT, XTAIL, TOVCT, HT, D, XL, XLNOSE, XCG, AREA, XREF,
      *ENGINE, ENLET, BETA, DBASE, DJET, XLABOD, CDPROT
      WRITE (6,1180) (XVXM(I), I=1,24)
      WRITE (6,1190) (XDT(I), I=1,24)
      WRITE (6,1200) (XAL(I), I=1,24)
1130 FORMAT(1X, THE FOLLOWING TABLE CONTAINS THE INPUT DATA FOR/)
1140 FORMAT(1X,15A4//)
1150 *T63,12/
      *1X,2/ { INOSE) NOSE SHAPE; 1=ELLIPSE, 2=OGIVE, 3=CONE; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,3/ { IDT) NUMBER OF CONTROL DEFLECTIONS; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,4/ { IM) NUMBER OF MACH NUMBERS; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,5/ { IAL) NUMBER OF ANGLES OF ATTACK; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,6/ { NBODY) NUMBER OF CONFIGURATIONS; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,7/ { ISWPW) 1=NON-DELTA WING, 2=DELTA WING; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,8/ { IAFBW) 0=NO BODY AFTER WING, 1=BODY AFTER WING; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,9/ { ISWEPW) WING SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0); ,T63,12/,
      *15X,0=UNSWPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEPT LEADING EDGE; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,10/ { NWIN) NUMBER OF WINGS; ,T63,12/, TAIL; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,11/ { ISWPT) 1=NON-DELTA TAIL, 2=DELTA TAIL; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,12/ { IAFBT) 0=NO BODY AFTER TAIL, 1=BODY AFTER TAIL; ,T63,12/,
1160 *1X,13/ { ISWPT) TAIL SWEEP CONSTANT (IF DELTA=0); ,T63,12/,
      *15X,0=UNSWPT LEADING EDGE, 1=SWEPT LEADING EDGE; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,14/ { NTAIL) NUMBER OF TAILS; ,T63,12/,
      *1X,15/ { XLAMW) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF WING; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,16/ { CLAMW) WING LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES); ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,17/ { BW) WING SPAN, INCLUDING BODY; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,18/ { CROOTW) WING ROOT CHORD (AT BODY JUNCTION); ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,19/ { SW) EXPOSED WING AREA (TWO PANELS); ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,20/ { XMACW) WING MEAN GEOMETRIC TO WING LE; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,21/ { XWING) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO WING LE; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,22/ { TOVCW) WING THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,23/ { XLAMT) TIP-TO-CHORD RATIO OF TAIL; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,24/ { CLAMT) TAIL LEADING EDGE SWEEP (DEGREES); ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,25/ { BT) TAIL SPAN, INCLUDING BODY; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,26/ { CROOTT) TAIL ROOT CHORD; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,27/ { ST) EXPOSED TAIL AREA (TWO PANELS); ,T56,F12.3/,
1170 *1X,28/ { XMACT) TAIL MEAN GEOMETRIC CHORD; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,29/ { XTAIL) DISTANCE FROM NOSE TO TAIL LE; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,30/ { TOVCT) TAIL THICKNESS TO CHORD RATIO; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,31/ { HT) ALTI TUDE; ,T56,F12.3/,
      *1X,32/ { D) BODY DIAMETER; ,T56,F12.3/,

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*1X, 33) (XL) MISSILE LENGTH: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 34) (XLNOSE) NOSE LENGTH: , T56, F12.3/ , NOSE: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 35) (XCG) DISTANCE TO CG LOCATION FROM
*1X, 36) (AREA) REFERENCE AREA: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 37) (XREF) REFERENCE LENGTH: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 38) (ENGINE) ENGINE: 0.0=TURBOFAN, 1.0=ROCKET: , T63, F3.1/ ,
*1X, 39) (ENLET) INLET: 0.0=FLUSH, 1.0=EXTENDED: , T63, F3.1/ ,
*1X, 40) (BETA) BOAT-TAIL ANGLE (DEGREES): , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 41) (DBASE) BASE DIAMETER: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 42) (DJET) NOZZLE EXIT DIAMETER: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 43) (XLABOD) BOAT-TAIL LENGTH: , T56, F12.3/ ,
*1X, 44) (CDPROT) PROUTERANCE DRAG: , T56, F12.3/ ,
1180 FORMAT(1X, 'MACH' , 12F6.3/ , 6X, 12F6.3/ )
1190 FORMAT(1X, 'DELTA' , 12F6.2/ , 6X, 12F6.2/ )
1200 FORMAT(1X, 'ALPHA' , 12F6.2/ , 6X, 12F6.2/ )
C
IABC=1
WRITE(6, 1210)
1210 *1X, 1) IS INPUT DATA CORRECT? 00=YES, IF NO, /
READ 1060, IVAR
IF(IVAR.EQ.0) GO TO 1220
GO TO (60001, 60002, 60003, 60004, 60005, 60006, 60007, 60008, 60009,
*60010, 60011, 60012, 60013, 60014, 60015, 60016, 60017, 60018, 60019,
*60020, 60021, 60022, 60023, 60024, 60025, 60026, 60027, 60028, 60029,
*60030, 60031, 60032, 60033, 60034, 60035, 60036, 60037, 60038, 60039,
*60040, 60041, 60042, 60043, 60044), IVAR
1220 CONTINUE
WRITE(8, 1130)
WRITE(8, 1140) TITL1, TITL2, TITL3, TITL4, TITL5, TITL6, TITL7, TITL8, TITL
*9, TITL0, TITL01, TITL02, TITL03, TITL04, TITL05
WRITE(8, 1150) ICSC, INOSE, IDI, IM, IAL, NBDY, ISWPW, IAFBW, ISWEPW,
*NWING, ISWPT, IAFBT
WRITE(8, 1160) ISWEPT, NTAIL, XLAMW, CLAMW, BW, CROOTW, SW, XMACW,
*XWING, TOVCW, XLAMT, CLAMT, BT, CROOTT, ST
WRITE(8, 1170) XMACCT, XTAL, TOVCT, HT, D, XL, XLNOSE, XCG, AREA, XREF,
*ENGINE, ENLET, BETA, DBASE, DJET, XLABOD, CDPROT
WRITE(8, 1180) (XVXM(I), I=1, 24)
WRITE(8, 1190) (XDT(I), I=1, 24)
WRITE(8, 1200) (XAL(I), I=1, 24)
1230 PIE=3.14159
IL=1+IL
LLKK=0
LLLL=0
XCG2 = XCG
IZZY = 0
IF(INOSE.EQ.3) GO TO 1250
IF(INOSE.EQ.2) GO TO 1240

```

LAE03400
 LAE03410
 LAE03420
 LAE03430
 LAE03440
 LAE03450
 LAE03460
 LAE03470
 LAE03480
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 LAE03840
 LAE03850
 LAE03860
 LAE03870


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XC=XL/2.
AP=XL*D
GO TO 1260
1240 XLNOD=XLNOSE/D
RADIUS=XLNOD**2+.25
APOD2=XLNOD*SQRT(RADIUS**2-XLNOD**2)+RADIUS**2
**ARSIN(XLNOD/RADIUS)-2.*XLNOD*(RADIUS-.5)
APN=APOD2*D*D
AP=(XL-XLNOSE)*D+APN
XCOD1=RADIUS**3-(RADIUS**2-XLNOD**2)**1.5
XCOD=XLNOD-(.6667*XCOD1-XLNOD**2*(RADIUS-.5))/APOD2
XCMOVE=XCOD*D-XLNOSE/2.
XC=XL/2.+XCMOVE
GO TO 1260
1250 APN=.5*D*XLNOSE
AP=APN+(XL-XLNOSE)*D
XCN=.6667*XLNOSE
XCMOVE=XCN-XLNOSE/2.
XC=XL/2.+XCMOVE
1260 CONTINUE
CALL GEOSUB
1270 CONTINUE
CALL SCREEN
VXM=XVXM(1)
RE=REFI*VXM
SQ=2.
DO 3590 IJ=1,IM
REFI=REFI/VXM
DELTAL=XDI(1)
DO 3580 II=1,IDT
ALPHA=XAL(1)
WRITE (6,1280) VXM
C
1280 FORMAT(/,1X,'MACH',F7.4)
1290 WRITE(6,1290) DELTAL
FORMAT(1X,'DELTA=',F6.2)
1300 WRITE(6,1300)
FORMAT(1X,'AL',3X,'CLTOT',2X,'CDTCT',3X,'CLWP',3X,'CLTP',
*,3X,'CLBT',4X,'CLB',4X,'CDI',3X,'CNWP',3X,'CNTP',)
1310 FORMAT(7X,'CLTD',3X,'CDTD',5X,'CN',5X,'CA',3X,'XCPW',3X,'XCPT',3X,
*,XCPB,4X,'XCP',5X,'CM',)
WRITE(8,1280) VXM
WRITE(8,1290) DELTAL
WRITE(8,1320)
1320 FORMAT(1X,'AL',2X,'CLTOT',1X,'CDTCT',2X,'CLWP',2X,'CLBW',2X,'CLTP',
*,2X,'CLBT',3X,'CLB',3X,'CDI',2X,'CNWP',2X,'CNTP',2X,'CLTD',2X,

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*CDTD',4X,'CN',4X,'CA',2X,'XCPW',2X,'XCPT',2X,'XCPB',3X,'XCP',4X,
*CM',/),
C 1330 DELTA=DELTA/57.29578+.0000000001
      DO 3540 J=1,IAL
      AL=ALPHA/57.29578+.000000001
      SINAAL=SIN(AL)
      COSAAL=COS(AL)
      1 VXMRI=VXM
      IZZY=IZZY+1
      IF (IZZY -4) 1340,1340,1350
      VXM=.6
      1340 CALL CLASUB
      1350 IF (LLLL-1) 1360,1640,1710
      1360 IF (IZZY-4) 1380,1380,1370
      1370 CALL CATSUB
      1380 XLAM14=ATAN((.5*(B1-D)),)
      RE=REFT*VXM*XMAL
      IF (RE-1.E06) 1390,1400,1400
      1390 AA=.0835
      XNN=-.211
      GO TO 1450
      1400 IF (RE-1.E07) 1410,1420,1420
      1410 AA=.052
      XNN=-.177
      GO TO 1450
      1420 IF (RE-1.E08) 1430,1440,1440
      1430 AA=.0333
      XNN=-.1488
      GO TO 1450
      1440 AA=.0221
      XNN=-.127
      1450 CF=AA*RE*XNN
      SURF=FLUAT(NSURF)
      CDO=SURF*CF*(1.+2.*TOVC+100.*TOVC**4.)
      IF (IZZY-4) 1460,1460,1470
      1460 IF (IZZY-3) 1580,1630,1670
      1470 IF (AL) 1480,1490,1490
      1480 ODC=-ODC
      1490 LLKK=LLKK+1
      IF (LLKK-2) 1500,1520,1540
      1500 IF (SW) 1510,1510,1540
      1510 LLKK=LLKK+1
      1520 IF (SW2) 1530,1530,1540
      1530 LLKK=LLKK+1
      1540 IF (LLKK-2) 1550,1600,1660
      1550 XKWB=XKWB
      LAE04360
      LAE04370
      LAE04380
      LAE04390
      LAE04400
      LAE04410
      LAE04420
      LAE04430
      LAE04440
      LAE04450
      LAE04460
      LAE04470
      LAE04480
      LAE04490
      LAE04500
      LAE04510
      LAE04520
      LAE04530
      LAE04540
      LAE04550
      LAE04560
      LAE04570
      LAE04580
      LAE04590
      LAE04600
      LAE04610
      LAE04620
      LAE04630
      LAE04640
      LAE04650
      LAE04660
      LAE04670
      LAE04680
      LAE04690
      LAE04700
      LAE04710
      LAE04720
      LAE04730
      LAE04740
      LAE04750
      LAE04760
      LAE04770
      LAE04780
      LAE04790
      LAE04800
      LAE04810
      LAE04820
      LAE04830

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LAE04840
LAE04850
LAE04860
LAE04870
LAE04880
LAE04890
LAE04900
LAE04910
LAE04920
LAE04930
LAE04940
LAE04950
LAE04960
LAE04970
LAE04980
LAE04990
LAE05000
LAE05010
LAE05020
LAE05030
LAE05040
LAE05050
LAE05060
LAE05070
LAE05080
LAE05090
LAE05100
LAE05110
LAE05120
LAE05130
LAE05140
LAE05150
LAE05160
LAE05170
LAE05180
LAE05190
LAE05200
LAE05210
LAE05220
LAE05230
LAE05240
LAE05250
LAE05260
LAE05270
LAE05280
LAE05290
LAE05300
LAE05310

XKBWW=XKBW
IF(ISWEPW.EQ.0) GO TO 1560
SHIFT=TAN(CLAMW)*(BW-D)/4.0
GO TO 1570
1560 SHIFT=0.0
1570 XCPWB=XWING+XBCRBW*CROOT+SHIFT
XCPBW=XWING+XBCRBW*CROOT
ODCW=ODC
CLW=SIN(AL)*((XKBW+XKBWW)*CLALW*SW*COS(AL)/AREA
CLWB=SIN(AL)*XKBW*CLALW*SW*COS(AL)/AREA
CLBW=CLW-CLWB
CLVISW=(SIN(AL)*SIN(AL)*SW*COS(AL)/AREA)*ODCW
CLW=CLW+CLVISW
CLWP=CLWB+CLVISW
CDOW=CDO*(SW)/AREA
1580 XLAMW4=XLAM14
TOVCW=TOVC
SWTOT=SW
IZZY=IZZY+1
IF(SW2) 1640,1640,1590
COLAM=COS(CLAMW2)/SIN(CLAMW2)
1590 CDOW2=0.
BCOLAM=BETA1*COLAM
CROOT=CR0OW2
B1=BW2
IAFB=IAFBW2
CLAL1=CLALW2
XLAM1=XLAMW2
TOVC=TOVCW2
XMAC=XMACW2
ISWP1=ISWPW2
BAR=BETA1*ARW2
RATIO=CR0OT/(BETA1*D)
IF(IZZY-4) 1380,1380,1370
1600 XKBW2=XKBW
XKBWW2=XKBW
IF(ISWEP2.EQ.0) GO TO 1610
SHIFT=TAN(CLAMW2)*(BW2-D)/4.0
GO TO 1620
1610 SHIFT=0.
1620 XCPWB2=XWING2+XBCRBW*CROOT+SHIFT
XCPBW2=XWING2+XBCRBW*CROOT
ODCW2=ODC
CLW2=SIN(AL)*((XKBW2+XKBWW2)*CLALW2*SW2*COS(AL)/AREA
CLWB2=SIN(AL)*XKBW2*CLALW2*SW2*COS(AL)/AREA
CLBW2=CLW2-CLWB2
CLVIW2=(SIN(AL)*SIN(AL)*SW2*COS(AL)/AREA)*ODCW2
CLW2=CLW2+CLVIW2


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1630 CDOW2=CDO*(SW2)/AREA
      XLAM24=XLAM14
      SW2TOT=SW2
1640 IZZY = IZZY +1
      LLKK=LLKK+2
      IF (ST) 1710,1710,1650
1650 COLAM=COS(CLAMT)/SIN(CLAMT)
      ART=(BT-D)**2/ST
      BCOLAM=BETA1*COLAM
      CROOT=CROOTT
      B1=BT
      BAR=BETA1*ART
      CLAL1=CLALT
      IAFB=IAFBT
      XMAC=XMACT
      TOVC=TOVCT
      ISWP1=ISWPT
      XLAM1=XLAMT
      RATIO=CROOT/(BETA1*D)
      IF (IZZY-4) 1380,1380,1370
1660 XKWB1=XKWB
      XKBW1=XKBW
      XCPBT=XTAIL+XBCRBW*CROOT
      ODC1=ODC
      CLT=((XKWB1+XKBW1)*SIN(AL))*CLALT*ST*COS(AL)/AREA
      CLTB=SIN(AL)*XKBW1*CLALT*ST*COS(AL)/AREA
      CLBT=CLT-CLTB
      CLTD=XKTB*CLALT*SIN(DELTA)*ST*COS(AL+DELTA)/AREA
      CLTDB=(XKTB+XKB1)*CLALT*SIN(DELTA)*ST*COS(AL+DELTA)/AREA
      CLBDT=CLTDB-CLTD
      CLBT=CLBT+CLBDT
      CLVIST=((SIN(AL+DELTA)*SIN(AL+DELTA))*ST*COS(AL+DELTA)/AREA)*ODCT
      CLT=CLT+CLVIST
      CLTP=CLTB+CLVIST+CLTD
1670 CDO1=CDO*(ST)/AREA
      CT=CDO1
      SITOT=ST
      XLAM14=XLAM14
      IF (IZZY-4) 1900,1900,1680
1680 IF (ISWEPT.EQ.0) GO TO 1690
      SHIFT=TAN(CLAMT)*(BT-D)/4.0
      GO TO 1700
1690 SHIFT=0.0
1700 XCPTB=XTAIL+((XKBW1*SIN(AL)*XBCRBW+XKTB*SIN(DELTA)*XBCRBW)/
      *(XKBW1*SIN(AL)+XKTB*SIN(DELTA)))*CROOTT+SHIFT
1710 IF (IZZY - 4) 1900, 1900, 1720
1720 XLOB = XL/D
      ZXM=VXM*ABS(SIN(AL))

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LAE05320
LAE05330
LAE05340
LAE05350
LAE05360
LAE05370
LAE05380
LAE05390
LAE05400
LAE05410
LAE05420
LAE05430
LAE05440
LAE05450
LAE05460
LAE05470
LAE05480
LAE05490
LAE05500
LAE05510
LAE05520
LAE05530
LAE05540
LAE05550
LAE05560
LAE05570
LAE05580
LAE05590
LAE05600
LAE05610
LAE05620
LAE05630
LAE05640
LAE05650
LAE05660
LAE05670
LAE05680
LAE05690
LAE05700
LAE05710
LAE05720
LAE05730
LAE05740
LAE05750
LAE05760
LAE05770
LAE05780
LAE05790

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1730 IF (ZXM-.8) 1730,1740,1740
CDC=2.4-SQRT(1.5129-1.5129*ZXM*ZXM)
GO TO 1790
1740 IF (ZXM-1.15) 1750,1760,1760
1750 CDC=1.6+SQRT(.344-(ZXM-.975)**2)
GO TO 1790
1760 IF (ZXM-3.) 1770,1780,1780
1770 CDC=1.9-SQRT(.361-.09*(ZXM-3.))**2)
GO TO 1790
1780 CDC=1.3
1790 ETA=(0.0000475*(XLOB**3))- (0.00173*(XLOB**2))+(0.0298*XLOB)+0.5146
IF (VXM-.5) 1830,1830,1800
1800 IF (VXM-1.4) 1810,1820,1820
1810 ETA=ETA+(1.-ETA)*(VXM-.5)*1.111
GO TO 1830
1820 ETA=1.
1830 IF (XLOB-10.) 1840,1850,1860
1840 XK2K1=-0.0054*(XLOB**2)+0.104*XLOB+0.437
GO TO 1870
1850 XK2K1=0.939
GO TO 1870
1860 XK2K1=0.939+(0.001525*(XLOB-10.0))
1870 ALP=AL
IF(AL) 1880,1890,1890
1880 CDC=-CDC
1890 CNB=(XK2K1*SIN(2.*ALP)*COS(ALP/2.))*3.14159*D*D/(4.*AREA)
*+ETA*CDC*((AP )/AREA)*((SIN(ALP))**2)
XQ=XCG/D
CMB1=(XK2K1*XQ*SIN(2.*ALP)*COS(ALP/2.))*3.14159*D*D*D/
*(4.*AREA*XREF)
CMB2=(ETA*CDC*((AP )/AREA)*((XCG-(XC ))/D)*((SIN(ALP)**2))))
*D/XREF
CMB=CMB1+CMB2
RE=REFT#VXM*XL
1900 IF (RE-1.E06) 1910,1920,1920
1910 AA=.0835
XNN=-.211
GO TO 1970
1920 IF (RE-1.E07) 1930,1940,1940
1930 AA=.052
XNN=-.177
GO TO 1970
1940 IF (RE-1.E08) 1950,1960,1960
1950 AA=.033
XNN=-.1488
GO TO 1970
1960 AA=.0221

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LAE05800
 LAE05810
 LAE05820
 LAE05830
 LAE05840
 LAE05850
 LAE05860
 LAE05870
 LAE05880
 LAE05890
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 LAE05910
 LAE05920
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 LAE05990
 LAE06000
 LAE06010
 LAE06020
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 LAE06110
 LAE06120
 LAE06130
 LAE06140
 LAE06150
 LAE06160
 LAE06170
 LAE06180
 LAE06190
 LAE06200
 LAE06210
 LAE06220
 LAE06230
 LAE06240
 LAE06250
 LAE06260
 LAE06270


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1970 XNN=-.127
      CF8OD=A*RE**XNN
      CDOB=(1.02*CF8OD*(1.0+.0025*XLOB+60.0/(XLOB**3.0))*SSUBS/AREA)
      *+CDPROT
      IF(ENGINE.EQ.1.0) GO TO 1990
      IF(ENLET.EQ.1.0) GO TO 1980
      CDINL=.038*CDOB
      GO TO 2000
1980 CDINL=0.05*CDOB
      GO TO 2000
1990 CDINL=.0
      CBASE DRAG (NO BOATTAIL)
2000 CBPRI=-(((2.8*VXM-.4)/2.4)/VXM**2.28)*.8123-1.)*1.4286/VXM**2.
      SB=(DBASE-DJET)*(DBASE+DJET)*3.14159/4.
      CB=(CBPRI*SB/AREA
      IF (CB.LT.0.0) CB=0.0
      IF (BETA.NE.0.0) CB=0.0
      CDOB=CDOB+CB
      C AFTERBODY DRAG CALCULATIONS (BOATTAIL)
      DELCPO=0.
      DELCPD=0.
      DRATIO=(DBASE**2-DJET**2)/(D**2)
      DRATOL=(DJET**2)/(DBASE*D)
      DBDM=DBASE/D
      DELBAS=-.1532+(.0247*BETAL)-(.002632*(BETAL**2))
      CPBSO1=-.11905+(.00017*DBDM)-(.0283*(DBDM**2))
      CPBSO2=-.0273+(.00425*DBDM)-(.1143*(DBDM**2))
      CPBSO3=-.0612+(.3485*DBDM)-(.4254*(DBDM**2))
      CPBSO4=-.0789+(.5252*DBDM)-(.7434*(DBDM**2))
      CPBSO5=-.085+(1.324*DBDM)-(.1407*(DBDM**2))
      IF(BETA-3.0)2010,2010,2020
      CPBSO=(CPBSO1+.15)*BETA/3.0)-.15
2010 GO TO 2090
2020 IF(BETA-5.6)2030,2030,2040
2030 CPBSO=(CPBSO2-CPBSO2)*(BETA-3.0)/2.6)+CPBSO1
      GO TO 2090
2040 IF(BETA-8.0)2050,2050,2060
2050 CPBSO=(CPBSO3-CPBSO3)*(BETA-5.6)/2.4)+CPBSO2
      GO TO 2090
2060 IF(BETA-16.0)2070,2070,2080
2070 CPBSO=(CPBSO4-CPBSO4)*(BETA-8.0)/8.0)+CPBSO3
      GO TO 2090
2080 CPBSO=(CPBSO5-CPBSO5)*(BETA-16.0)/4.0)+CPBSO4
2090 CDBASE=(-DRATIO)*(CPBSO+DELCPO+(DELCPO*DRATIO))
      IF(ENGINE.EQ.1.0) GO TO 2470
      IF(DBDM-.76)2100,2100,2110
2100 CBOATS=.1013*DBDM
      GO TO 2130

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LAE06280
LAE06290
LAE06300
LAE06310
LAE06320
LAE06330
LAE06340
LAE06350
LAE06360
LAE06370
LAE06380
LAE06390
LAE06400
LAE06410
LAE06420
LAE06430
LAE06440
LAE06450
LAE06460
LAE06470
LAE06480
LAE06490
LAE06500
LAE06510
LAE06520
LAE06530
LAE06540
LAE06550
LAE06560
LAE06570
LAE06580
LAE06590
LAE06600
LAE06610
LAE06620
LAE06630
LAE06640
LAE06650
LAE06660
LAE06670
LAE06680
LAE06690
LAE06700
LAE06710
LAE06720
LAE06730
LAE06740
LAE06750

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2110	IF(DBDM.LT.0.82) GO TO 2120	LAE06760
	CBOAT5=-.4*(DBDM-.82)+.077	LAE06770
	GO TO 2130	LAE06780
2120	CBOAT5=.077	LAE06790
2130	IF(DBDM-.245)2140,2140,2150	LAE06800
2140	CBOAT4=.0653*DBDM	LAE06810
	GO TO 2180	LAE06820
2150	IF(DBDM.GT.0.76) GO TO 2160	LAE06830
	CBOAT4=.1048*(DBDM-.245)+.016	LAE06840
	GO TO 2180	LAE06850
2160	IF(DBDM.GT.0.82) GO TO 2170	LAE06860
	CBOAT4=.071	LAE06870
	GO TO 2180	LAE06880
2170	CBOAT4=-.369*(DBDM-.82)+.07	LAE06890
2180	IF(DBDM-.36)2190,2190,2200	LAE06900
2190	CBOAT3=.0292*DBDM	LAE06910
	GO TO 2230	LAE06920
2200	IF(DBDM.GT.0.76) GO TO 2210	LAE06930
	CBOAT3=.10125*(DBDM-.36)+.0105	LAE06940
	GO TO 2230	LAE06950
2210	IF(DBDM.GT.0.81) GO TO 2220	LAE06960
	CBOAT3=.057	LAE06970
	GO TO 2230	LAE06980
2220	CBOAT3=-.2579*(DBDM-.81)+.051	LAE06990
2230	IF(DBDM-.32)2240,2240,2250	LAE07000
2240	CBOAT2=.0125*DBDM	LAE07010
	GO TO 2290	LAE07020
2250	IF(DBDM.GT.0.5) GO TO 2260	LAE07030
	CBOAT2=.0333*(DBDM-.32)+.004	LAE07040
	GO TO 2290	LAE07050
2260	IF(DBDM.GT.0.72) GO TO 2270	LAE07060
	CBOAT2=.1068*(DBDM-.5)+.01	LAE07070
	GO TO 2290	LAE07080
2270	IF(DBDM.GT.0.76) GO TO 2280	LAE07090
	CBOAT2=.0335	LAE07100
	GO TO 2290	LAE07110
2280	CBOAT2=-.1354*(DBDM-.76)+.0335	LAE07120
2290	IF(DBDM-.6)2300,2300,2310	LAE07130
2300	CBOAT1=.0055-(.03375*DBDM)+(.06875*(DBDM**2))	LAE07140
	GO TO 2340	LAE07150
2310	IF(DBDM.GT.0.75) GO TO 2320	LAE07160
	CBOAT1=.1*(DBDM-.6)+.01	LAE07170
	GO TO 2340	LAE07180
2320	IF(DBDM.GT.0.78) GO TO 2330	LAE07190
	CBOAT1=.025	LAE07200
	GO TO 2340	LAE07210
2330	CBOAT1=-.091*(DBDM-.78)+.025	LAE07220
2340	IF(BETA-3.0)2350,2350,2360	LAE07230


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2350 CBOAT1=(CBOAT1*BETA)/3.0
2360 GO TO 2460
2370 IF (BETA-5.6)/2370,2370,2380
2380 CBOAT1=((CBOAT2-CBOAT1)*(BETA-3.0)/2.6)+CBOAT1
2390 GO TO 2460
2400 IF (BETA-8.0)/2390,2390,2400
2410 CBOAT1=((CBOAT3-CBOAT2)*(BETA-5.6)/2.4)+CBOAT2
2420 GO TO 2460
2430 IF (BETA-16.0)/2410,2410,2420
2440 CBOAT1=((CBOAT4-CBOAT3)*(BETA-8.0)/8.0)+CBOAT3
2450 GO TO 2460
2460 IF (BETA-24.0)/2430,2430,2440
2470 CBOAT1=((CBOAT5-CBOAT4)*(BETA-16.0)/8.0)+CBOAT4
2480 GO TO 2460
2490 PRINT 2450
2500 FORMAT(IX,'BOATTAIL ANGLE GREATER THAN 24 DEGREES')
2510 CBOAT1=CBOAT5
2520 CBOAT=CBOAT1+DELBAS*(DELCPO+(DELCPD)*(DRATOL))
2530 CDAFT=CDBOAT+CDBASE
2540 FR=XLNOSE/D
2550 CDWN1=0.000407*(FR**8.0)-.0102*(FR**7.0)+.108*(FR**6.0)-.616*(
2560 *FR**5.)+2.074*(FR**4.0)-4.183*(FR**3.0)+4.891*(FR**2.0)-3.017*
2570 *FR+.7795
2580 IF (FR.GT.1.0) CDWN1=.7432093E-04*FR**5.0-.15368398E-02*FR**4.0
2590 *+.011741209*FR**3.0-0.039555503*FR**2.0+0.050635882*FR+.005431397
2600 CDPTR=(CDWN1/.8)*VXM
2610 CDOB1=CDOB
2620 CDOB=CDOB+CDINL+CDAFT+CDPTR
2630 CDOWBT=CDOW+CDOW2+CDOT+CDOB
2640 CDMISC=CDOWBT*.1
2650 CDOWBT=CDOWBT+CDMISC
2660 IF (IZY-4) 2480,2480,2550
2670 VXM=1.1999999
2680 IF (SW) 2490,2490,2500
2690 CDOW=0
2700 IF (SW2) 2510,2510,2520
2710 CDOW2=0
2720 IF (ST) 2530,2530,2540
2730 CDOT=0
2740 HONST=CDOWBT
2750 GO TO 2560
2760 IF (VXM-1.2) 2560,2560,3020
2770 IF (SW) 2570,2570,2580
2780 DCDOSW=0.0
2790 SWTOT=0.0
2800 CDOW=0.0
2810 GO TO 2740
2820 XXM = VXM*SQRT(COS(XLAMW4))

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SQMITC=SQRT(ABS((XXM*XXM)-1.0))/(TOVCW**0.33333)
ATC=ARW*(TOVCW**.333333)
IZT=1
2590 IF (ATC-1.5) 2630,2600,2600
2600 IF (VXM-1.) 2610,2610,2620
2610 *SQMITC=3.3081-1.88779*SQMITC+11.0916*SQMITC*SQMITC-18.6087*
    *SQMITC**3+7.4633*SQMITC**4
    *SQMITC=FUNC1+(ATC-2.0)*0.1
    GO TO 2720
2620 FUNC1=3.0+(ATC-1.5)*0.3
    GO TO 2720
2630 IF (ATC-.5) 2690,2690,2640
2640 IF (VXM-1.) 2650,2650,2680
2650 FUNC1=2.47917-1.42798*SQMITC-.324405*SQMITC*SQMITC
    *SQMITC-0.412660,2670,2670
2660 IF (SQMITC=0.4) 2660,2670,2670
2670 FUNC1=FUNC1+(1.8*(ATC-1.0))/SQMITC
    GO TO 2720
2680 FUNC1=(0.25*SQMITC)+(ATC*2.3)
    GO TO 2720
2690 IF (VXM-1.) 2700,2700,2710
2700 FUNC1=0.9-(0.7*SQMITC)
    GO TO 2720
2710 FUNC1=.333*SQMITC+ATC*1.8
2720 IF (IZT-2) 2730,2770,2810
2730 DCDO SW=FUNC1*(TOVCW**1.66667)*((COS(XLAMW4))*2.5)
    IF (SQMITC.GT.1.3) DCDO SW=0.0
    IF (DCDO SW.LT.0.0) DCDO SW=0.0
    DCDO W=DCDO SW
    IF (SW2) 2750,2750,2760
2740 IF (SW2) 2750,2750,2760
2750 DCDO S2 = 0.0
    SW2TOT = 0.0
    CDOW2 = 0.0
    GO TO 2780
2760 IZT = 2
    XXM=VXM*SQRT(COS(XLAM24))
    SQMITC=SQRT(ABS((XXM*XXM)-1.0))/(TOVCW2**0.33333)
    ATC=ARW2*(TOVCW2**.33333)
    GO TO 2590
2770 DCDO S2=FUNC1*(TOVCW2**1.66667)*((COS(XLAM24))*2.5)
    IF (SQMITC.GT.1.3) DCDO S2=0.0
    IF (DCDO S2.LT.0.0) DCDO S2=0.0
    DCDO W2=DCDO S2
    IF (ST) 2790,2790,2800
2780 IF (ST) 2790,2790,2800
2790 DCDO ST = 0.0
    STTOT=0.0
    CDO1 = 0.0
    GO TO 2820

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LAE07720
 LAE07730
 LAE07740
 LAE07750
 LAE07760
 LAE07770
 LAE07780
 LAE07790
 LAE07800
 LAE07810
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 LAE07830
 LAE07840
 LAE07850
 LAE07860
 LAE07870
 LAE07880
 LAE07890
 LAE07900
 LAE07910
 LAE07920
 LAE07930
 LAE07940
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 LAE08100
 LAE08110
 LAE08120
 LAE08130
 LAE08140
 LAE08150
 LAE08160
 LAE08170
 LAE08180
 LAE08190


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2800      IZT = 3
        XVM=VXM*SQRT(COS(XLAMT4))
        SQMITC=SQRT(ABS((XVM*XVM)-1.0))/(TOVCT**0.33333)
        ATC=ART*(TOVCT**.33333)
        GO TO 2590
2810      DCDOST=FUNCT*(TOVCT**1.66667)*((COS(XLAMT4))**.5)
        IF(SQMITC.GT.1.3)DCDOST=0.0
        IF(DCDOST.LT.0.0)DCDOST=0.0
        DCDOI=DCDOST
2820      IF(VXM-1.0)2840,2840,2830
2830      IF(VXM-2.0)2850,2860,2860
        C TRANSONIC BODY DRAG
2840      COVC=1.0-(0.08*VXM)
        GO TO 2870
2850      COVC=0.92-(0.12*(VXM-1.0))
        GO TO 2870
2860      COVC = 1.31213-0.36633*VXM+.06038*VXM**2-.00601*VXM**3+.000275*
        *VXM**4
2870      CDPPTR=1.02*CFBOD*COVC*SSUBS/AREA
        CDPPTR=CDOB1-1.02*CFBOD*SSUBS/AREA
        IF(VXM-1.0)2890,2890,2880
2880      CDPPTR=(CDPPTR/0.2)*(1.2-VXM)
2890      IF(FR.GT.2.0)GO TO 2900
        CDWN2=0.000172*(FR**8)-0.00453*(FR**7)+0.050*(FR**6)-0.304*(FR**5)
        *+1.096*(FR**4)-2.406*(FR**3)+3.160*(FR**2)-2.391*(FR)+1.00
        CDWN3=.000125*(FR**8)-.00370*(FR**7)+.0447*(FR**6)-.288*(FR**5)
        *+1.076*(FR**4)-2.385*(FR**3)+3.141*(FR**2)-2.529*FR+1.300
        GO TO 2910
2900      CDWN2=-.33793095E-03*FR**5.0+.76402056E-02*FR**4.0-.67397615E-01*
        *FR**3.0+.29429971*FR**2.0-.65782772*FR+.65397474
        CDWN3=-.36714382E-03*FR**5.0+.88164977E-02*FR**4.0-.83661489E-01*
        *FR**3.0+.39748005*FR**2.0-.9686696*FR+1.0327385
2910      IF(VXM-.8)3000,2920,2930
2920      CDPTR=CDWN1
        GO TO 3000
2930      IF(VXM-1.0)2950,2940,2960
2940      CDPTR=CDWN2
        GO TO 3000
2950      CDPTR=((CDWN2-CDWN1)/0.2)*(VXM-0.8)+CDWN1
        GO TO 3000
2960      IF(VXM-1.2)2980,2970,2990
2970      CDPTR=CDWN3
        GO TO 3000
2980      CDPTR=((CDWN3-CDWN2)/0.2)*(VXM-1.0)+CDWN2
        GO TO 3000
2990      CDPTR=0.0
3000      CDOB=CB+CDFPTR+CDPPTR+CDINL+CDAFT+CDPTR
        C THE FOLLOWING INDENTED PROCEDURE WAS INSERTED TO FORCE THE CDOB

```



```

C CURVE TO SMOOTHLY DECAY. THE ORIGINAL PROGRAM DOES NOT CAUSE
C THE DRAG CURVE TO DECAY PROPERLY.
IF (VXM.LE.1.0) F=0.0
IF (VXM.GT.1.0) F=48.3841618-106.7812601*VXM+24.23729924*VXM**5
*VXM**2.+67.95235861*VXM**3.-1.179384979*VXM**4.-55.05489748*VXM**5
*+.22.44144432*VXM**6.
CDALZ=CDDB
CDOB=CDDB+F
CDALZ=CDDB
CDOT=1.1*(DCDOST*(STTOT/AREA)+CDOT)
IF (VXM.GT.1.1) CDOT=CDOT*2.*EXP(VXM-1.1)
CDOW=1.1*(DCDOSW*(SWTOT/AREA)+CDOW)
CDOW2=1.1*(CDOW2+DCDOS2*(SWTOT/AREA))
CDOWBT=CDOW+CDOT+CDOW+CDOW2+CDOWISC
IF (VXM.GT.1.1) CDOWBT=CDOWBT*1.1*EXP(1.1-VXM)
TONST=CDOWBT
HONST=HONST+ZF*(TONST-HONST)
IF (IZZY-4) 3010,3010,3030
3010 VXM=VXMR1
IZZY=IZZY+1
GO TO 1
3020 CDOWBT=((HONST-TONST)/(SQRT(3.))-SQRT(1.2)))*SQRT(VXM)+TONST
*+(HONST-TONST)/(1.-SQRT(3.))/SQRT(1.2))
IF (VXM.GT.1.2) CDOWBT=CDOWBT*.5*EXP(.5*(1.2-VXM))+CDOWBT
*/2.
CDOT=1.1*(DCDOT*(STTOT/AREA)+CDOT)
IF ((SQM)TC.GT.1.3).OR.(VXM.GT.1.0) CDOT=CDOT*.4*EXP(2.0-VXM)
**((1.0-VXM))+CDOT*1.5
CDOW=1.1*(DCDOW*(SWTOT/AREA)+CDOW)
CDOW2=1.1*(CDOW2+DCDOW2*(SWTOT/AREA))
CDOWBT=CDOWBT-CDOT-CDOW-CDOW2-CB
CDALZ=CDDB
CDB=XK2K1*SIN(2.*AL)*SIN(AL/2.)*3.14159*D*D/(4.*AREA)+ETA*
*CDC*AP*((SIN(AL))**3)/AREA
CLB=XK2K1*(SIN(2.*AL))*COS(AL/2.)*COS(AL)*3.14159*D*D/(4.*AREA)+ETA*
*A*CDC*AP*((SIN(AL))**2)*COS(AL)/AREA-CDALZ*COS(AL)*SIN(AL)
*)
CA5=CDOWBT
IF (AL) 3050,3040,3050
XCPB=0.0
GO TO 3060
3050 XCPB=((XCG/XREF)-(CMB/CNB))*XREF
3060 IF (SW) 3080,3080,3070
3070 IF (ST) 3210,3210,3090
3080 IF (ST) 3340,3340,3220
3090 R=D/2
IF (ICSC -1) 3110,3110,3100
3100 XB1=BW/2.
XB2=BT/2.

```



```

TT=D/BT
HWL=-0.5*CR00TT*ABS(SIN(DELTA))+(XCPWB-XTAIL-CRO0TT)*ABS(SIN(AL))
XLAM1=XLAMW
GO TO 3120
3110 XB1=BT/2.
XB2=BW/2.
TT=D/BW
HWL=-0.5*CR00TT*ABS(SIN(DELTA))+(XCPWB-XTAIL-CRO0TT)*ABS(SIN(AL))
XLAM1=XLAMT
3120 FTRT=((XB2-R)/(2.*(1.-TT)))*((3.14159/4.)-(3.14159*TT**2)/4.)-TT+
*((1.+TT**2)**2)/(2.*(1.-TT**2))*ARSIN((1.-TT**2)/(1.+TT**2)),
FW=FTRT+R
FI2=(FW*R**2)/((FW**2)+(HWL**2))
HI2=(HWL*R**2)/((FW**2)+(HWL**2))
ZC=FW
ZD=HWL
ZLT=0.0
DO 3180 I=1,4
ZL1=((XB1-(XLAM1*R))-(ZC*(1.-XLAM1)))/(2.*(XB1-R))
ZL2=ALOG(((ZD**2)+((ZC-XB1)**2))/((ZD**2)+((ZC-R)**2)))
ZL3=((1.-XLAM1)/(XB1-R))*((XB1-R)+(ZD*(ATAN((ZC-XB1)/ZD)-ATAN((ZC-
*R)/ZD))))
ZL=(ZL1*ZL2)-ZL3
IF(I-2) 3130,3140,3140
3130 ZC=-ZC
GO TO 3170
3140 IF(I-3) 3150,3160,3170
3150 ZL=-ZL
ZC=FI2
ZD=HI2
GO TO 3170
3160 ZL=-ZL
ZC=-FI2
ZLT=ZLT+ZL
CONTINUE
IF(ICSC-1) 3190,3190,3200
3190 ART=(BT-D)**2/SI
XB1=BT/2.
CLI=(CLALW*CLALT*XKWB I*SIN(AL)*SW*2.*ZLT*(XBT-R))/(2.*3.14159*ART*
*FTRT*AREA*(1.+XLAMT))
CLI=CLI*COS(AL)
CLTP=CLTP+CLI
CLT=CLT+CLI
CLIT=CLI
CLIW=0.
XCPTV=XCPTB
GO TO 3230
3200 ARW=(BW-D)**2/SW

```

LAE09160
 LAE09170
 LAE09180
 LAE09190
 LAE09200
 LAE09210
 LAE09220
 LAE09230
 LAE09240
 LAE09250
 LAE09260
 LAE09270
 LAE09280
 LAE09290
 LAE09300
 LAE09310
 LAE09320
 LAE09330
 LAE09340
 LAE09350
 LAE09360
 LAE09370
 LAE09380
 LAE09390
 LAE09400
 LAE09410
 LAE09420
 LAE09430
 LAE09440
 LAE09450
 LAE09460
 LAE09470
 LAE09480
 LAE09490
 LAE09500
 LAE09510
 LAE09520
 LAE09530
 LAE09540
 LAE09550
 LAE09560
 LAE09570
 LAE09580
 LAE09590
 LAE09600
 LAE09610
 LAE09620
 LAE09630


```

XBW=BW/2.
CLI=(CLALW*CLALT*(XKWBI*SIN(AL)+XKTBI*SIN(DELTA))*ST*2.*ZLT*(XBW-
*RI)/(2.*3.14159*ARW*FTRT*AREA*(1.+XLAMW)),
CLI=CLI*COS(AL)
CLW=CLW+CLI
CLWP=CLWP+CLI
CLIW=CLI
CLIT=0.
XCPTV=XCPWB
GO TO 3230
3210 CLT=0.
CLALT=0.
CLTD=0.
COTD=0.
CLBT=0.
CLBDT=0.
CLTB=0.
CLTDB=0.
CLVIST=0.
CLIT=0.
CLIW=0.
CLIW=0.
CLIP=0.
GO TO 3230
3220 CLW=0.
CLALW=0.
CLBW=0.
CLWB=0.
CLVISW=0.
CLIW=0.
CLIT=0.
CLIF=0.
IF (SW2) 3240,3240,3250
CLW2=0.
CLALW2=0.
CLBW2=0.
CLWB2=0.
C INDUCED DRAG
3250 ALPHA=AL
CLTOT=CLWP+CLTP+CLB+CLBW+CLBT
IF (ARW.GT.3.0) GO TO 3260
IF (VXM.GE..85) GO TO 3260
CDI=ABS(CLTOT*TAN(ALPHA))
GO TO 3270
3260 CDI=(CLTOT)**2/(PIE*BW**2*.7/AREA)
3270 IF (BT) 3280,3290,3280
3280 ARI=BT**2/AREA
COTD=CLTD**2/(PIE*ARI*.7)
LAE09640
LAE09650
LAE09660
LAE09670
LAE09680
LAE09690
LAE09700
LAE09710
LAE09720
LAE09730
LAE09740
LAE09750
LAE09760
LAE09770
LAE09780
LAE09790
LAE09800
LAE09810
LAE09820
LAE09830
LAE09840
LAE09850
LAE09860
LAE09870
LAE09880
LAE09890
LAE09900
LAE09910
LAE09920
LAE09930
LAE09940
LAE09950
LAE09960
LAE09970
LAE09980
LAE09990
LAE10000
LAE10010
LAE10020
LAE10030
LAE10040
LAE10050
LAE10060
LAE10070
LAE10080
LAE10090
LAE10100
LAE10110

```



```

3290 CCT=CDDT+(CLTP**2/(PIE*AR1*.7))
3300 IF(BW2)3300,3310,3300
3300 AR2=BW2**2/AREA
3310 CDW2=CDOW2+(CLW2**2/(PIE*AR2*.7))
3320 IF(BW)3320,3330,3320
3320 AR3=BW**2/AREA
3330 CDW=CDDW+(CLWP**2/(PIE*AR3*.7))
C AXIAL AND NORMAL COMPONENTS
3330 CATD=CDTD*COAAL-CLTD*SINAAL
CATD=CLTD*COAAL+CDTD*SINAAL
CNT=CLT*COAAL+CDT*SINAAL
CNTP=(CLTP+CLTD)*COAAL+(CDT+CDTD)*(SINAAL)
CNW=CLW*COAAL+CDW*SINAAL
CNWP=CLWP*COAAL+CDW*SINAAL
CNW2=CLW2*COAAL+CDW2*SINAAL
CAB=(CDOB+CDB)*COAAL-CLB*SINAAL
CAW=CDW*COAAL-CLW*SINAAL
CAW2=CDW2*COAAL-CLW2*SINAAL
CAT=CDT*COAAL-CLT*SINAAL
CA5=CAT+CAW+CAW2+CATD+CAB
GO TO 3370
3340 CN=CNB
XCP2=XCPB
IF(XAL(J).GT.90.)GO TO 3350
CA=CA5*COS(AL)*COS(AL)
GO TO 3360
3350 CA51=-(.5667+.893*VXM-.1727*VXM*VXM)
CA=CA51*COS(AL)*COS(AL)
3360 CONTINUE
CLTOT=CLB
CLTOT=CDB
CLALW=0.
CLALT=0.
CDT=0.
CDD=0.
CDW=0.
CATD=0.
CNTD=0.
CNT=0.
CNTP=0.
CAT=0.
CAW=0.
CNW=0.
CNWP=0.
CLW=0.
CLTP=0.

```

LAE10120
 LAE10130
 LAE10140
 LAE10150
 LAE10160
 LAE10170
 LAE10180
 LAE10190
 LAE10200
 LAE10210
 LAE10220
 LAE10230
 LAE10240
 LAE10250
 LAE10260
 LAE10270
 LAE10280
 LAE10290
 LAE10300
 LAE10310
 LAE10320
 LAE10330
 LAE10340
 LAE10350
 LAE10360
 LAE10370
 LAE10380
 LAE10390
 LAE10400
 LAE10410
 LAE10420
 LAE10430
 LAE10440
 LAE10450
 LAE10460
 LAE10470
 LAE10480
 LAE10490
 LAE10500
 LAE10510
 LAE10520
 LAE10530
 LAE10540
 LAE10550
 LAE10560
 LAE10570
 LAE10580
 LAE10590


```

CLTT=0.
CLI=0.
CLWT=0.
CLALW2=0.
CPW2=0.
CAW2=0.
CNTT=0.
CNWT=0.
CNWT2=0.
CNW2=0.
CLW2=0.
XCPW2=0.
XCPW=0.
GO TO 3490
C TOTAL NORMAL, AXIAL, AND DRAG FORCE COEFFICIENTS
3370 CNBC=(CLBW+CLBT+CLBW2)*COSAAL
CNTP=CLTP*COSAAL+CDT*SINAAL
CNWP=CLWP*COSAAL+CDW*SINAAL
CNW2=CLW2*COSAAL+CDW2*SINAAL
CN=CNWP+CNTP+CNB+CNW2+CNBC
CDI=CDI+CD8
CDTOT=CDTOT+CDI+CDTD
CA=CDTOT*COSAAL-CLTOT*SINAAL
C TOTAL CENTER OF PRESSURE CALCULATIONS
XCPBC=(XCPBW*CLBW*COSAAL+XCPBT*CLBT*COSAAL+XCPBW2*CLBW2*COSAAL)
*/CNBC
IF (ST) 3390,3390,3380
3380 XCPB=XCPBT
3390 IF (SW) 3420,3420,3400
3400 XCPW=XCPWB
IF (SW2) 3420,3420,3410
3410 XCPW2=XCPWB2
3420 IF (SW2) 3430,3430,3440
3430 CNW2=0.
CNW2=0.
IF (SW) 3450,3450,3440
3440 XCPW=((XCPW)*CNWP+(XCPW2)*CNW2)/(CNWP+CNW2)
CNWP=CNWP+CNW2
IF (SW) 3450,3450,3460
3450 XCPW=0.
3460 IF (ST) 3470,3470,3480
3470 XCPB=0.
3480 XCP2=(CNB*XCPB+XCPB*CNTP+XCPW*CNWP+XCPBC*CNBC)/(CNB+CNTP+CNWP+CNBC)
*)
C PITCHING MOMENT
3490 CM=CN*(XCG2-XCP2)/XREF
AL1=AL*57.29578

```

```

LAE10600
LAE10610
LAE10620
LAE10630
LAE10640
LAE10650
LAE10660
LAE10670
LAE10680
LAE10690
LAE10700
LAE10710
LAE10720
LAE10730
LAE10740
LAE10750
LAE10760
LAE10770
LAE10780
LAE10790
LAE10800
LAE10810
LAE10820
LAE10830
LAE10840
LAE10850
LAE10860
LAE10870
LAE10880
LAE10890
LAE10900
LAE10910
LAE10920
LAE10930
LAE10940
LAE10950
LAE10960
LAE10970
LAE10980
LAE10990
LAE11000
LAE11010
LAE11020
LAE11030
LAE11040
LAE11050
LAE11060
LAE11070

```



```

C C OUTPUT
WRITE(8,3500) ALL,CLTOT,CDTOT,CLWP,CLBW,CLTP,CLBT,CLB,CDI,CNWP,
* CNTP,CLTD,CDTD,CN,CA,XCPW,XCPT,XCPB,XCP2,CM
3500 FORMAT(1X,F3.0,18(1X,F5.2),1X,F6.2)
3510 WRITE(6,3520) ALL,CLTOT,CDTOT,CLWP,CLBW,CLTP,CLBT,CLB,CDI,CNWP,CNTP
3520 FORMAT(1X,F3.0,10(1X,F6.2))
3530 WRITE(6,3530) CLTD,CDTD,CN,CA,XCPW,XCPT,XCPB,XCP2,CM
C+++++
C THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR THE PLOT OUTPUT FACILITY
IF (CLTOT.LT.CLMIN) CLMIN=CLTOT
CLM(IJ,II,J)=CLTOT
CDM(IJ,II,J)=CDTOT
CMM(IJ,II,J)=CM
CAM(IJ,II,J)=CA
CNM(IJ,II,J)=CN
CDIM(IJ,II,J)=CDI
C+++++
ALPHA = XAL(J+1)
CONTINUE
3540 WRITE(8,3560) CDINL,CDAFT,CDPROT,CDDB
WRITE(8,3570) CDOW,CDOT,CDMISC,CDOWBT
3550 WRITE(6,3560) CDINL,CDAFT,CDPROT,CDDB
3560 * F6.4)
FORMAT(1X,CDINL=,F6.4,CDAPT=,F6.4,CDPROT=,F6.4,CDDB=,
F6.4)
WRITE(6,3570) CDOW,CDOT,CDMISC,CDOWBT
3570 * F6.4)
FORMAT(1X,CDOW=,F6.4,CDOT=,F6.4,CDMISC=,F6.4,CDOWBT=,F6.4)
C
DELTAL=XDT(II+1)
CONTINUE
3580 VXM=XVXM(IJ+1)
CONTINUE
3590 IF (NBODY-IL) 3600,3600,1040
CONTINUE
3600 CLAMW=CLAMW*57.29578
CLAMT=CLAMT*57.29578
WRITE(6,3610)
3610 FORMAT(1X,DO YOU WANT ANOTHER RUN, 00=YES, 01=NO)
READ(5,1060) IZXI
IF (IZXI.EQ.0) GO TO 1100
CALL SCREEN
C+++++
C THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR THE PLOT OUTPUT FACILITY
DO 4010 I=1,IM
DO 4010 J=1,IDT

```

LAE11080
 LAE11090
 LAE11100
 LAE11110
 LAE11120
 LAE11130
 LAE11140
 LAE11150
 LAE11160
 LAE11170
 LAE11180
 LAE11190
 LAE11200
 LAE11210
 LAE11220
 LAE11230
 LAE11240
 LAE11250
 LAE11260
 LAE11270
 LAE11280
 LAE11290
 LAE11300
 LAE11310
 LAE11320
 LAE11330
 LAE11340
 LAE11350
 LAE11360
 LAE11370
 LAE11380
 LAE11390
 LAE11400
 LAE11410
 LAE11420
 LAE11430
 LAE11440
 LAE11450
 LAE11460
 LAE11470
 LAE11480
 LAE11490
 LAE11500
 LAE11510
 LAE11520
 LAE11530
 LAE11540
 LAE11550


```

DO 4010 K=1,IAL
  ALK=XAL(K)      ALMIN=ALK      ALMAX=ALK
  IF (ALK.GT.ALMIN)
  CDK=CDM(I,J,K)  CDMIN=CDK      CDMAX=CDK
  IF (CDK.LT.CDMIN)
  CMK=CMM(I,J,K)  CMMIN=CMK      CMMAX=CMK
  IF (CMK.GT.CMMIN)
  CAK=CAM(I,J,K)  CAMIN=CAK      CAMAX=CAK
  IF (CAK.GT.CAMIN)
  CNK=CNM(I,J,K)  CNMIN=CNK      CNMAX=CNK
  IF (CNK.LT.CNMIN)
  CDIK=CDIM(I,J,K)
  IF (CDIK.LT.CDIMIN) CDIMIN=CDIK
  IF (CDIK.GT.CDIMAX) CDIMAX=CDIK
CONTINUE
  WRITE(7,4020) IM, IDT, ICL, CLMAX, CLMIN
  FORMAT(3I2,5X,2F6.2)
DO 4060 I=1,IM
  WRITE(7,4030) XVXM(I)
  FORMAT(F6.2)
DO 4070 J=1, IDT
  WRITE(7,4040) XDT(J)
  FORMAT(12F6.2,12F6.2)
  WRITE(7,4050) ALMAX,ALMIN
  FORMAT(2F6.2)
  WRITE(7,4040) (XAL(K), K=1,24)
  WRITE(7,4050) (CDMAX,CDMIN)
  WRITE(7,4040) (CDM(I,J,K), K=1,24)
  WRITE(7,4050) (CMMAX,CMMIN)
  WRITE(7,4040) (CMM(I,J,K), K=1,24)
  WRITE(7,4050) (CAMAX,CAMIN)
  WRITE(7,4040) (CAM(I,J,K), K=1,24)
  WRITE(7,4050) (CNMAX,CNMIN)
  WRITE(7,4040) (CNM(I,J,K), K=1,24)
  WRITE(7,4050) (CDIMAX,CDIMIN)
  WRITE(7,4040) (CDIM(I,J,K), K=1,24)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
  WRITE(7,4080)
  FORMAT(1X,'*')
STOP
END

```

```

LAE11560
LAE11570
LAE11580
LAE11590
LAE11600
LAE11610
LAE11620
LAE11630
LAE11640
LAE11650
LAE11660
LAE11670
LAE11680
LAE11690
LAE11700
LAE11710
LAE11720
LAE11730
LAE11740
LAE11750
LAE11760
LAE11770
LAE11780
LAE11790
LAE11800
LAE11810
LAE11820
LAE11830
LAE11840
LAE11850
LAE11860
LAE11870
LAE11880
LAE11890
LAE11900
LAE11910
LAE11920
LAE11930
LAE11940
LAE11950
LAE11960
LAE11970
LAE11980
LAE11990
LAE12000
LAE12010
LAE12020
LAE12030

```



```

170 IF (HT-35332.0) 170,170,180
    T=519.-HT/1280.
    PS=(1.91-0.01315*Z)**5.256
    GO TO 190
180 T=393.
    B=1.69-0.0478*Z
    PS=6.49*EXP(B)
190 C=49.1*SQRT(T)
    PS=PS*70.9
    RHO=PS/(1715.*T)
    XMU=2.270*((T**1.5)/((T+198.6)*(10.**8)))
    REFT=(C*RHO)/XMU
    WRITE (6,200)
200 FORMAT(1X,'IS THIS PROGRAM COMPARING EXPERIMENTAL DATA')
210 WRITE (6,210)
    FORMAT(1X,'ENTER 00=NO, 01=YES')
220 READ 220,1EXP
    FORMAT(12)
    REFT=1000000.
    IF(1EXP.EQ.0)GO TO 250
    WRITE (6,230)
230 FORMAT(1X,'ENTER REYNOLDS NUMBER/XREF OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA')
    READ 240, REFT
    READ 240, REFT
240 FORMAT(F14.2)
250 CONTINUE
    RETURN
END
C
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE CLASUB
THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE AERODYNAMIC SURFACE LIFT-CURVE SLOPES.
DIMENSION XVXM(16),XAL(48)
COMMON REFT1,REFT,SSUBS,XLOB,ZF,VXM,IZZY,LLKK,LLLL,NSURF
COMMON ICSC,INOSE,ISWPPW,IAFBW,ISWPPW2,IAFBW2,ISWPT,IAFBT,IDUM1,
*CLAMT,CLAMW,CLAMW2,D,XLNOSE,B1,BW,BW2,CROOTW,CROOT,CROOT2,
*ST,SW,SW2,TOVCW,TOVCW2,TOVCT,XLAMT,XLAMW,XLAMW2,
*XMASCW,XMACW2,XMACT,XWING,XWING2,XTAIL,HT,XL,AREA,XREF,
*ISWEPW,ISWEP,ISWEP2,NWING,NTAIL,NWING2,ENGINE,ENLET,BETA,DBASE,
*DJET,XLABOD
COMMON ART,ARW,ARW2,BAR,BCOLAM,BETA1,B1,CLALT,CLALW,CLALW2,CLAL1,
*COLAM,CROOT,IAFB,ISWP,TOVC,RATIO,XLAM1,XMAC,D1
*XKWB,XKWB1,ISWPL,RATIO,XLAM1,XMAC,D1
IF (VXM-1.)10,10,20
10 BETAL=SQRT (1.-VXM**2)
GO TO 30
20 BETAL=SQRT (VXM**2-1.)

```



```

30 IF (IZZY-4) 510,510,40
40 IF (VXM-1.) 60,50,60
50 BETAI=0.0000001
60 KFIN=0
   KFIN=KFIN+1
70 IF (SW) 420,420,70
   ARW = (BW - D)**2/SW
   BAR=BETAI*ARW
   ISWP=ISWPW
   XLAM=XLAMW
   AR=ARW
80 IF (BAR.GT.5.0.AND.VXM.GE.1.0) BAR=5.0
   IF (BAR.GT.5.0.AND.VXM.LT.1.0) BAR=5.0
   IF (ISWP-1) 90,90,200
90 IF (XLAM-.25) 170,100,100
100 IF (VXM-1.0) 110,110,120
110 CLAR=-.1833*BAR+1.6
   GO TO 370
120 IF (XLAM-.50) 130,140,150
130 CLAR=-.001032518*BAR**8+.0200677*BAR**7-.1557225*BAR**6
   *+.607131*BAR**5-1.21537*BAR**4+1.13786*BAR**3-.5718*BAR**2
   *+.458487*BAR+1.57588
   GO TO 370
140 CLAR=.00121006*BAR**8-.0254597*BAR**7+.22119793*BAR**6
   *-1.020448*BAR**5+2.651997*BAR**4-3.6809957*BAR**3
   *+1.97903*BAR**2+.27640134*BAR+1.57129
   GO TO 370
150 CLAR=-.00007776*BAR**8-.001814086*BAR**7+.051777483*BAR**6
   *-.4355555*BAR**5+1.7240831*BAR**4-3.3472653*BAR**3
   *+.2.6137236*BAR**2-.23389542*BAR+1.57998
   GO TO 370
170 IF (VXM-1.) 180,180,190
180 CLAR=-.1667*BAR+1.575
   GO TO 370
190 IF (BAR-2.) 200,200,210
200 CLAR=.00133364*BAR**5-.0318237*BAR**4+.26049*BAR**3-.8643*BAR**2
   *+.669396*BAR+2.2008
   GO TO 370
210 CLAR=-.040277*BAR**4+.222522*BAR**3-.48931*BAR**2+.47287*BAR+1.57
   GO TO 370
220 IF (XLAM-.1) 230,300,300
230 IF (VXM-1.) 240,240,250
240 CLAR=-.2077*BAR+1.575
   GO TO 370
250 IF (BAR-.25) 260,260,270
260 CLAR=.2077*BAR+1.575
   GO TO 370
270 IF (BAR-4.) 280,280,290

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280 CLAR=-.1668*BAR+1.667
290 GO TO 370
290 CLAR=1.587*(1.26)**(2.-BAR)
300 IF (XLAM-.3) 310,340,340
310 IF (VXM-1.) 320,320,330
320 CLAR=-.2065*BAR+1.6
330 GO TO 370
330 CLAR=.002119027*BAR**5-.03283282*BAR**4+.20366375*BAR**3
*- .61820362*BAR**2+.62703849*BAR+1.550048
340 GO TO 370
340 IF (VXM-1.) 350,350,360
350 CLAR=-.225*BAR+1.675
360 GO TO 370
360 IF (XLAM.LE..40) CLAR=.00070428*BAR**8--.0158837*BAR**7
*+.1489347*BAR**6-.74733673*BAR**5+2.1861823*BAR**4
*-3.3445976*BAR**3+2.2919403*BAR**2-.21045286*BAR+1.6203524
IF (XLAM.GT..40) CLAR=-.00012278513*BAR**8+.0000879756*BAR**7
*+.025071933*BAR**6-.25587433*BAR**5+1.0834904*BAR**4
*-2.1562044*BAR**3+1.6307710*BAR**2-.084287165*BAR+1.7039
370 CLAL=CLAR*AR
380 IF (KFIN-2) 380,390,400
380 CLALW=CLAL
390 GO TO 410
390 CLALW2=CLAL
400 GO TO 410
400 CLALT=CLAL
410 IF (KFIN-2) 420,440,500
420 KFIN=KFIN+1
420 IF (SW2) 440,440,430
430 AR=(BW2-D)**2/SW2
BAR=BETAL*AR
ISWP=ISWPW2
ARW2=AR
XLAM=XLAMW2
GO TO 80
440 KFIN=KFIN+1
440 IF (ST) 460,460,450
450 AR=(BT-D)**2/ST
BAR=BETAL*AR
ART=AR
ISWP=ISWPT
NSURF=NTAIL
XLAM=XLAMT
GO TO 80
460 IF (SW) 470,470,500
470 IF (SW2) 480,480,500
480 IF (ST) 490,490,500

```

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LAE13480
LAE13490
LAE13500
LAE13510
LAE13520
LAE13530
LAE13540
LAE13550
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LAE13570
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LAE13590
LAE13600
LAE13610
LAE13620
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LAE13650
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LAE13670
LAE13680
LAE13690
LAE13700
LAE13710
LAE13720
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LAE13780
LAE13790
LAE13800
LAE13810
LAE13820
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LAE13840
LAE13850
LAE13860
LAE13870
LAE13880
LAE13890
LAE13900
LAE13910
LAE13920
LAE13930
LAE13940
LAE13950

```



```

490 LLLL=2
    RETURN
500 LLKK=0
510 IZZY = IZZY + 1
520 IF (SW) 530,530,520
    COLAM= COS(CLAMW)/(SIN(CLAMW+.1))
    ARW=(BW-D)**2/SW
    BCOLAM=BETA1*COLAM
    CROOT=CROOTW
    BI=BW
    IAFB=IAFBW
    XMAC=XMACW
    TOVC=TOVCW
    CLAL1=CLALW
    XLAM1=XLAMW
    ISWP1=ISWPW
    NSURF=NSURF
    BAR=BETA1*ARW
    RATIO=CROOT/(BETA1*D)
    LLLL=0
    RETURN
530 IZZY = IZZY + 1
540 IF (SW2) 540,540,550
550 LLLL=1
    RETURN
    COLAM=COS(CLAMW2)/(SIN(CLAMW2+.1))
    BCOLAM=BETA1*COLAM
    CROOT=CROOTW2
    BI=BW2
    IAFB=IAFBW2
    CLAL1=CLALW2
    XLAM1=XLAMW2
    NSURF=NSURF
    XMAC=XMACW2
    TOVC=TOVCW2
    ISWP1=ISWPW2
    ARW2=(BW2-D)**2/SW2
    BAR=BETA1*ARW2
    RATIO=CROOT/(BETA1*D)
    LLLL=0
    RETURN
    END

```

C
C
C
C

SUBROUTINE CATSUB
THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES CENTER OF PRESSURE LOCATIONS, CROSS-FLOW
DRAG COEFFICIENTS, AND INTERFERENCE FACTORS.

LAE13960
LAE13970
LAE13980
LAE13990
LAE14000
LAE14010
LAE14020
LAE14030
LAE14040
LAE14050
LAE14060
LAE14070
LAE14080
LAE14090
LAE14100
LAE14110
LAE14120
LAE14130
LAE14140
LAE14150
LAE14160
LAE14170
LAE14180
LAE14190
LAE14200
LAE14210
LAE14220
LAE14230
LAE14240
LAE14250
LAE14260
LAE14270
LAE14280
LAE14290
LAE14300
LAE14310
LAE14320
LAE14330
LAE14340
LAE14350
LAE14360
LAE14370
LAE14380
LAE14390
LAE14400
LAE14410
LAE14420
LAE14430


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DIMENSION XVXM(16), XDT(16), XAL(48)
COMMON REFTI, REFT, $SUBS, XLOB, ZF, VXM, IZZY, LKK, LLL, NSURF
1 CLAMT, CLAMW, CLAMW2, D, XLNOSC, BT, BW, BW2, CROOTW, CROOTI, CROOTW2,
2 ST, SW, SW2, TOVCW, TOVCW2, TOVCI, XLAMT, XLAMW, XLAMW2,
3 XMACW, XMACW2, XMACT, XWING, XWING2, XTAL, HT, XL, AREA, XREF,
4 ISWEPW, ISWEP, ISWEP2, NWING, NTAIL, NWING2, ENGINE, ENLET, BETA, DBASE,
5 DJET, XLABOD
COMMON ART, ARW, ARW2, BAR, BCOLAM, BETAI, B1, CLALT, CLALW, CLALW2, CLAL1,
1 COLAM, CROOT, IAFB, ISWP, TOVC, ODC, XBCRBW, XBCRWB, XKB, XKBW, XKBW2, XKBW3,
2 XKBW, XKBW1, ISWPI, RATIO, XLAM1, XMAC, D1
XKBW=(2./3.14159)*((1.+D**4/B1)**4)*(.5*ATAN(.5*(B1/D-D/B1))+3.1415)
19/4.)-(D**2/B1**2)*((B1/D-D/B1)+2.*ATAN(D/B1))/(1.-D/B1)**2
10 XKTBI=((3.14159)**2*D**2*(B1/D+1.))**2/(4.*B1**2)+(3.14159*D**2*(B1**2/D**2-1.)/(B1**2
11 **2/D**2+1.))**2/(B1**2*(B1/D-1.))**2)*ARSIN((B1**2/D**2-1.)/(B1**2
22/D**2+1.))
XKTBI=2.*3.14159*D*(B1/D+1.)/(B1*(B1/D-1.))-((B1**2/D**2+1.))**2/((B1**2/D**2+1.))
181**2/D**2)*((ARSIN((B1**2/D**2-1.)/(B1**2/D**2+1.)))/(B1**2/D**2+1.))
2)**2
XKTBI3=(4.*D*(B1/D+1.)/(B1*(B1/D-1.)))*ARSIN((B1**2/D**2-1.)/(B1**2/D**2+1.))
1/D**2+1.))-((8.)/(3.14159)**2)*ALOG10((B1**2/D**2+1.)/(2.*B1/D))
XKTBI=(1.)/(3.14159)**2)*(XKTBI-XKTBI2-XKTBI3)
IF (ICSC-1) 20,20,40
20 IF (LKK) 30,30,50
30 XKBW1=D/B1+1.
XKTBI=XKTBI
GO TO 50
40 IF (LKK-1) 50,50,30
50 BAREF=BAR*(1.+XLAM1)*((1.)/(BETAI*COLAM))+1.)
IF (BAREF-4.) 60,60,70
60 XKBW=(1.+D/B1)**2-XKBW
GO TO 180
70 IF (IAFB) 80,110,80
80 IF (BCOLAM-1.) 100,90,90
90 XKBW1=(BCOLAM/(1.+BCOLAM))*((1.)/(BETAI*COLAM))/(BCOLAM+1.)*(1./
1M)**2)*ARCCOS((1.+(1.+BCOLAM))*((1.)/(BETAI*COLAM))/(BCOLAM+1.))
2RATIO))
XKBW2=(SQRT(BCOLAM**2-1.)/(BCOLAM+1.))*((SQRT(1.+2.*BETAI*D/CROOT))-
11.)-(SQRT(BCOLAM**2-1.)/(BCOLAM))*((BETAI*D/CROOT)**2*ALOG((1.+CROOT/
2(BETAI*D))+SQRT((1.+CROOT/(BETAI*D))**2-1.))-(BCOLAM/(1.+BCOLAM)))*
3ARCCOS(1./BCOLAM)
XKBW=(8.*BCOLAM/(3.14159*SQRT(BCOLAM**2-1.)))*(1.+XLAM1)*(BETAI*D/
1CROOT)*(B1/D-1.)*(BETAI*CLAL1))*((XKBW1+XKBW2)
GO TO 180
100 XKBW1=((BCOLAM+(1.+BCOLAM)*BETAI*D/CROOT)/(BCOLAM)**1.5+((BCOLAM+(1.
1.+BCOLAM)*BETAI*D/CROOT)/(BCOLAM)**5-2.
XKBW2=((1.+BCOLAM)*BETAI*D/CROOT)/(BCOLAM)**2*0.5*(ALOG(1.+SQRT(BCOLAM
1OLAM/(BCOLAM+(1.+BCOLAM)*BETAI*D/CROOT)))-ALOG(1.-SQRT(BCOLAM/(BCOLAM

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LAE14440
 LAE14450
 LAE14460
 LAE14470
 LAE14480
 LAE14490
 LAE14500
 LAE14510
 LAE14520
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 LAE14550
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 LAE14570
 LAE14580
 LAE14590
 LAE14600
 LAE14610
 LAE14620
 LAE14630
 LAE14640
 LAE14650
 LAE14660
 LAE14670
 LAE14680
 LAE14690
 LAE14700
 LAE14710
 LAE14720
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 LAE14780
 LAE14790
 LAE14800
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 LAE14830
 LAE14840
 LAE14850
 LAE14860
 LAE14870
 LAE14880
 LAE14890
 LAE14900
 LAE14910


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2 LAM+(1.+BCOLAM)*BETAL*D/CROOT))))
XKBW=(16.*((BCOLAM/(1.+BCOLAM)))**2/(3.14159*(1.+XLAM1))*(BETAL*D/
1 CROOT)*((B1/D-1.)*(BETAL*CLAL1)))*((XKBW1-XKBW2)
GO TO 180
110 IF(BCOLAM-1.) 150,120,120
120 IF(RATIO-1.) 130,140,140
130 RATIO=1.
D=CROOT/BETAL
140 XKB1=(1.+COLAM*BETAL*RATIO)**2*ARCOS((BCOLAM+RATIO)/(1.+COLAM*BETAL
11*RATIO))
XKB2=BCOLAM**2*RATIO**2*ARCOS(1./BCOLAM)-BCOLAM*RATIO**2*SQR T(BCOL
1AM**2-1.)*ARSIN(1./RATIO)
XKB3=SQR T(BCOLAM**2-1.)*ALOG(RATIO+SQR T(RATIO**2-1.))
XKBW=((8./((3.14159*SQR T(BCOLAM**2-1.)*BETAL*CLAL1*(XLAM1+1.)*(B1/D
11-1.)))*((1./RATIO))*((XKB1-XKB2-XKB3)
GO TO 180
150 IF(RATIO-1.) 160,170,170
160 RATIO=1.
D=CROOT/BETAL
170 XKB1=(1.+COLAM*BETAL*RATIO)*SQR T((RATIO-1.)*(COLAM*BETAL*RATIO+1.
1)
XKB2=RATIO**2*(BCOLAM)**1.5-BCOLAM*RATIO**2*(BCOLAM+1.)*(ATAN(SQR T
1(1./BCOLAM))-ATAN(SQR T((RATIO-1.)/(COLAM*BETAL*RATIO+1.))))
XKB3=((BCOLAM+1.)/SQR T(BCOLAM))*0.5*(ALOG(1.+SQR T(BCOLAM*(RATIO-1.
1)/(COLAM*BETAL*RATIO+1.)))-ALOG(1.-SQR T(BCOLAM*(RATIO-1.)/(COLAM*
2BETAL*RATIO+1.))))
XKBW=((16.*SQR T(BCOLAM)*(1./RATIO)/(BETAL*CLAL1*(XLAM1+1.)*(B1/D
11-1.))*3.14159*(BCOLAM+1.)))*((XKB1-XKB2-XKB3)
180 XKB1=XKBW-XKTB
D=D1
IF(VXM-1.0) 190,190,320
190 IF(1SWP1-1) 200,200,230
200 IF(BAR-2.0) 210,220,220
210 XBCRWB=0.35-XLAM1*(0.35+17.885-SQR T(328.8782-(BAR-3.))**2))
GO TO 260
220 XBCRWB=0.35-0.1*XLAM1
GO TO 260
230 IF(BAR-2.0) 240,250,250
240 XCRI=SQR T(2029.5+((BAR-3.))**2)
XBCRWB=(((-44.5+XCRI)-XLAM1*(-44.5+XCRI+17.885-SQR T(328.8782-(BAR
1-3.))**2)))
GO TO 290
250 XBCRWB=0.55-0.3*XLAM1
GO TO 290
260 IF(BAR-4.0) 270,280,280
270 XBCRBW=0.25-XLAM1*(32.125-SQR T(1032.02-(BAR-4.))**2))+(1.-XLAM1)*
1ALOG(1.04+0.1*D/B1)*((-7.5+SQR T(72.25-(BAR-4.0))**2))
GO TO 520

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LAE14920
LAE14930
LAE14940
LAE14950
LAE14960
LAE14970
LAE14980
LAE14990
LAE15000
LAE15010
LAE15020
LAE15030
LAE15040
LAE15050
LAE15060
LAE15070
LAE15080
LAE15090
LAE15100
LAE15110
LAE15120
LAE15130
LAE15140
LAE15150
LAE15160
LAE15170
LAE15180
LAE15190
LAE15200
LAE15210
LAE15220
LAE15230
LAE15240
LAE15250
LAE15260
LAE15270
LAE15280
LAE15290
LAE15300
LAE15310
LAE15320
LAE15330
LAE15340
LAE15350
LAE15360
LAE15380
LAE15390

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280 XBCRBW=0.25+((1.-XLAM1)*ALOG(1.04+0.1*D/B1))
GO TO 520
290 IF(BAR-4.0) 300,310,310
300 XBCRBW=0.25+(1.-2.*XLAM1)*(32.125-SQRT(1032.02-(BAR-4.)*2))+
1(1.-XLAM1)*ALOG(1.12+0.3*D/B1)*(-7.5+SQRT(72.25-(BAR-4.)*2))
GO TO 520
310 XBCRBW=0.25+(1.-XLAM1)*ALOG(1.12+0.3*D/B1)
GO TO 520
320 IF(ISWP1-1) 330,330,360
330 IF(BAR-3.0) 340,350,350
340 XBCRBW=-(9.235+25.*(1.-XLAM1))+SQRT((9.71+25.*(1.-XLAM1))*2-
1(BAR-3.)*2)
GO TO 390
350 XBCRBW=0.005*BAR+0.46
GO TO 390
360 IF(BAR-3.) 370,380,380
370 XBCRBW=0.675-XLAM1*(0.675+9.235-SQRT(94.1-(BAR-3.)*2))
GO TO 490
380 XBCRBW=0.005*BAR+0.46+0.2*(1.-XLAM1)
GO TO 490
390 BARLAM=BAR*(1.-XLAM1)*(1.+(1./BCOLAM))
IF(BARLAM-4.0) 400,400,440
400 IF(BAR-2.0) 410,430,430
410 XBMID1=ALOG(1.32-0.32*XLAM1)
420 XBMID2=4.+(XBMID1**2)-((0.5+0.5139*(D/B1))*(1.17+XLAM1))*(1./(0.331
1*(D/B1)))**2)
XBMID3=2.*((XBMID1)-(0.5+0.5139*(D/B1))*(1.17+XLAM1))*(1./(0.331
1*(D/B1))))
XBMID=XBMID2/XBMID3
XCMID=4.+(XBMID1-XBMID)**2
XBCRBW=SQRT(XCMID-((BAR-2.)*2))+XBMID
GO TO 520
430 XBCRBW=0.5+0.25695*(D/B1)*(1./(0.331*(D/B1)))*BAR*(1.17+XLAM1)
GO TO 520
440 IF(IAFB) 450,450,480
450 IF(RATIO-1.0) 460,460,470
460 XBCRBW=0.67
GO TO 520
470 XBCRBW=-2.32+SQRT(8.9401-((1./RATIO)-1.)*2)
GO TO 520
480 XBCRBW=(0.429/RATIO)+0.5
GO TO 520
490 BARLAM=BAR*(1.-XLAM1)*(1.+(1./BCOLAM))
IF(BARLAM-4.0) 500,500,440
500 IF(BAR-2.0) 510,430,430
510 XBMID1=ALOG(1.65-0.65*XLAM1)
GO TO 420
520 D=D1

```

LAE15400
 LAE15410
 LAE15420
 LAE15430
 LAE15440
 LAE15450
 LAE15460
 LAE15470
 LAE15480
 LAE15490
 LAE15500
 LAE15510
 LAE15520
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 LAE15820
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 LAE15840
 LAE15850
 LAE15860
 LAE15870


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530 ARAT=BAR/BETAL
540 IF (ARAT -4.0) 540, 540, 530
550 ODC=2.*(1.+XLAM1)**1.6*EXP(-.4*ARAT)
560 IF (ARAT-1.0) 580, 550, 550
570 IF (XLAM1.LE.0.25) GO TO 560
580 IF (XLAM1.LE.0.75) GO TO 570
590 ODC=ODC-.25*(ARAT-1.)
600 IF (ARAT -1.2.0) GO TO 580
610 ODC=(2.*(1.+XLAM1)**1.6)*.45- (.85*(ARAT-2.))
620 GO TO 580
630 ODC=(2.*(1.+XLAM1)**1.6)*.67- (.3*(ARAT-1.0))
640 GO TO 580
650 ODC=(2.*(1.+XLAM1)**1.6)*.67- (.725*(ARAT-1.))
660 CONTINUE
670 RETURN
680 END

```

C

```

SUBROUTINE SCREEN
WRITE (6,500)
500 FORMAT (/IX,CLEAR SCREEN AND ENTER "0"*)
16 READ (6,16) ISCR
17 FORMAT (111)
18 RETURN
END

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LA EI 5880
LA EI 5890
LA EI 5900
LA EI 5910
LA EI 5920
LA EI 5930
LA EI 5940
LA EI 5950
LA EI 5960
LA EI 5970
LA EI 5980
LA EI 5990
LA EI 6000
LA EI 6010
LA EI 6020
LA EI 6030
LA EI 6040
LA EI 6050
LA EI 6060
LA EI 6070
LA EI 6080
LA EI 6090
LA EI 6100
LA EI 6110
LA EI 6120
LA EI 6130

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//AEROPLOT JOB (1414,0483,,24),'LINDSEY',CLASS=A
// EXEC FRTXCLGP
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
C.*****PROGRAM AEROPLOT*****
C.
C. PROGRAM AEROPLOT PLOTS DIMENSIONLESS AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS
C. CD TOTAL, CM, CDN, CD INDUCED AND ANGLE OF ATTACK AS A
C. FUNCTION OF LIFT COEFFICIENT. A SEPERATE PLOT IS GENERATED
C. FOR EACH MACH NUMBER (MAX OF 30 MACH NUMBERS) ALLOWING FOR UP
C. TO 10 DIFFERENT CONTROL SURFACE DEFLECTIONS FOR EACH PLOT.
C. THE PROGRAM USES VERSAPLOT SOFTWARE FOR USE ON THE IBM 3033
C. COMPUTER. ACTUAL PLOTTING IS ACCOMPLISHED VIA SUBROUTINE
C. "GRAPH" TO PERMIT RELATIVELY PAINLESS TRANSITION TO OTHER
C. SOFTWARE, THOUGH LOCATION OF ORIGIN FOR THE VARIOUS PLOTS ARE
C. DETERMINED IN MAIN PROGRAM.
C.
C. VARIABLES USED IN COMMON BLOCKS ARE AS FOLLOWS.
C. 1. ASCALE - CONTAINS THE INITIAL PLOTTING VALUE AND PLOT
C. INCREMENT FOR ALL 6 PLOT PARAMETERS. PLOT INCREMENTS
C. ARE DETERMINED SUCH THAT EACH PLOT IS ON A 5" X 5"
C. AXIS
C.
C. 2. ISYMBL - CONTAINS THE INTEGER DESIGNATION OF THE PLOTTING
C. SYMBOL USED IN GRAPHING
C.
C. OTHER VARIABLES:
C. 1. LEGEND - ARRAY OF 10 PLOTTING SYMBOL INTEGERS USED TO
C. PRODUCE A LEGEND OF SYMBOLS CORRESPONDING TO THE VARIOUS
C. CONTROL SURFACE DEFLECTIONS USED.
C.
C. 2. DELTA - ARRAY OF CONTROL SURFACE DEFLECTION ANGLES
C.
C. 3. IFLAG - FLAG WHICH DETERMINES IF COORDINATE AXES ARE
C. TO BE PLOTTED (1), OR IF ANOTHER DELTA VALUE IS TO
C. BE PLOTTED ON AN ALREADY EXISTING GRAPH (0).
C.
C. ALL DATA TO BE PLOTTED IS GENERATED FROM AN EXTERNAL SOURCE.
C. NO COEFFICIENT CALCULATIONS ARE MADE IN THIS PROGRAM.
C.
C. LT. GREY HOBBY USN MARCH 1981
C.*****
C.
C. DIMENSION CL(24), DELTA(14), LEGEND(10)
C. REAL MACH
C. COMMON/ASCALE/FVALX,FVALY,DVX,DVY,FCM,DCM,FCD,DCD,
C. +FCDT,DCDT,FCA,DCA,FCN,DCN
C. COMMON/ISYMBL/NSYMB
C. DATA LEGEND /1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10/

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LAE00040
LAE00050
LAE00060
LAE00070
LAE00080
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[illegible]


```

CALL PLOT(0.,11.5,-3)
CALL CNPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
CALL PLOT(0.,-11.5,-3)
REORIGIN AND PLOT INDUCED DRAG
CALL PLOT(5.75,11.5,-3)
CALL CDPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
CALL PLOT(-5.75,-11.5,-3)

C. INCREMENT SYMBOL NUMBER AND ZERO AXIS FLAG
NSYMB=NSYMB+1
IFLAG=0
CONTINUE

90
C. LABEL PLOT WITH MACH NUMBER
CALL NEWPEN(3)
CALL SYMBOL(4.5,-1.0,.25,'MACH = ',0,0,7)
CALL NUMBER(6.25,-1.0,.25,'MACH',0,0,2)
PRINT LEGEND FOR DELTA PLOTTING SYMBOLS
XSYMB=9.75
YSYMB=17.0
XDEL=10.0
DO 95 J=1,NDEL
PRINT PLOTTING SYMBOL
CALL SYMBOL(XSYMB,YSYMB,0.1,LEGEND(J),0.,-1)
PRINT DELTA VALUE
CALL NUMBER(XDEL,YSYMB,0.1,DELTA(J),0.,-1)
INCREMENT PLOTTING SYMBOL AND PRINT COORDINATES
YSYMB=YSYMB+0.15
95 CONTINUE
C. LABEL THE LEGEND
YSYMB=YSYMB+0.15
CALL SYMBOL(9.5,YSYMB,0.1,'DELTA LEGEND:',0.,13)
C. LABEL PLOTTING GRAPH
CALL SYMBOL(3.,19.5,.25,'AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS',0.,24)
C. MOVE TO NEXT MACH PLOTTING POSITION
CALL PLOT(12.5,0.,-3)
100 CONTINUE
C. TERMINATE PLOT
CALL PLOT(0.,0.,+999)
C.*****FORMATS*****
900 FORMAT(3I2,5X,2F6.2)
901 FORMAT(12F6.2/,12F6.2)
902 FORMAT(F6.2)
C.*****

```



```

C. COEFFICIENT
C. INPUT MAX,MIN CM AND CM DATA
C. CALL GETDAT(CMMAX,CMMIN,CM)
C. GENERATE SCALING DATA FOR PLOT: INIT,CM VAL(FCM) AND PLOT
C. INCREMENT(DCM)
    FCM=CMMIN
    DCM=YSCALE(CMMAX,CMMIN)
C. IF FIRST PLOT OF CM, DRAW COORDINATE AXES, OTHERWISE PROCEED
C. WITH PLOTTING.
    IF(IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 10
    CALL NEWPEN(3)
    CALL AXIS(0.,0.,'CM',2,5.0,90.,FCM,DCM)
C. DRAW THE GRID
    CALL NEWPEN(1)
    CALL GRID(0.,0.,5,1.0,5,1.0,LMASK1)
C. PLOT CM
C. CALL NEWPEN(2)
C. CALL GRAPH(NCL,CL,CM,FVALX,FCM,DVX,DCM)
C. DONE
C. RETURN
C. END

    SUBROUTINE COPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
    DIMENSION CL(NCL),CD(24)
    COMMON/ASCALF/FVALX,FVALY,DVX,DVY,FCM,DCM,FCD,DCD,
    +FCDT,DCDT,FCA,DCA,FCN,DCN
    COMMON/ISYMBL/NSYMB
    DATA LMASK/Z18FF/

C. SUBROUTINE PLOTS DRAG AS A FUNCTION OF LIFT
C.
C. INPUT MAX,MIN CD, AND CD DATA
C. CALL GETDAT(CDMAX,CDMIN,CD)
C. GENERATE SCALE DATA: INITIAL CD (FCD), PLOT INCREMENT (DCD)
    FCD=CDMIN
    DCD=YSCALE(CDMAX,CDMIN)
C. IF 1ST PLOT OF CD, DRAW Y AXIS, OTHERWISE PROCEED
C. WITH PLOT
    IF(IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 10
    CALL NEWPEN(3)
    CALL AXIS(0.,0.,'CDI',3,5.0,90.0,FCD,DCD)
C. DRAW GRID
    CALL NEWPEN(1)
    CALL GRID(0.,0.,5,1.0,5,1.0,LMASK)

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C.      PLOT CD
C.      CALL NEWPEN(2)
10      CALL GRAPH(NCL,CL,CD,FVALX,FCD,DVX,DCD)
C
C.      DONE
      RETURN
      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE CDTPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
      DIMENSION CL(NCL),CDT(24)
      COMMON/ASCALF/FVALX,FVALY,DVX,DVY,FCM,DCM,FCD,DCD,
      +FCDT,DCDT,FCA,DCA,FCN,DCN
      COMMON/ISYMBL/NSYMB
      DATA LMASK/Z18FF/
C
C      PLOT TOTAL DRAG AS A FUNCTION OF ANGLE OF ATTACK
C.
C.      INPUT CD DATA
      CALL GETDAT(CDTMAX,CDTMIN,CDT)
C.      GENERATE SCALING DATA
      FCDT=CDTMIN
      DCDT=YSCALE(CDTMAX,CDTMIN)
C.      IF 1ST PLOT DRAW Y AXIS
      IF (IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 10
      IF (IFLAG.EQ.0)
      CALL NEWPEN(3)
      CALL AXIS(0.,0.,'CDTOTAL',7,5.0,90.,FCDT,DCDT)
      CALL AXIS(0.,0.,'CL',-2,5.0,0.0,FVALX,DVX)
C.      DRAW GRID
      CALL NEWPEN(1)
      CALL GRID(0.,0.,5,1.0,5,1.0,LMASK)
C
C.      PLOT CD TOTAL
10      CALL NEWPEN(2)
      CALL GRAPH(NCL,CL,CDT,FVALX,FCDT,DVX,DCDT)
C
C.      DONE
      RETURN
      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE CAPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
      DIMENSION CL(NCL),CA(24)
      COMMON/ASCALF/FVALX,FVALY,DVX,DVY,FCM,DCM,FCD,DCD,
      +FCDT,DCDT,FCA,DCA,FCN,DCN
      COMMON/ISYMBL/NSYMB
      DATA LMASK/Z18FF/

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```

C.      PLOT CA AS A FUNCTION OF ANGLE OF ATTACK
C.
C.      INPUT CA DATA
C.      CALL GETDAT(CAMAX,CAMIN,CA)
C.      GENERATE SCALE DATA
C.      FCA=CAMIN
C.      DCA=YSCALE(CAMAX,CAMIN)
C.      IF 1ST PLOT, DRAW Y AXIS
C.      IF(IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 10
C.      CALL NEWPEN(3)
C.      CALL AXIS(0.,0.,CA*,2.5.,90.,FCA,DCA)
C.      DRAW GRID
C.      CALL NEWPEN(1)
C.      CALL GRID(0.,0.,5,1.0,5,1.0,LMASK)
C.
C.      PLOT CA
C.      10 CALL NEWPEN(2)
C.      CALL GRAPH(NCL,CL,CA,FVALX,FCA,DVX,DCA)
C.
C.      DONE
C.      RETURN
C.      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE CNPLOT(NCL,CL,CLMIN,CLMAX,IFLAG)
C      DIMENSION CL(NCL),CN(24)
C      COMMON/ASCAL/FVALX,FVALY,DVX,DVY,FCM,DCM,FCD,DCD,
C      +FCDI,DCDI,FCA,DCA,FCN,DCN
C      COMMON/ISYMBL/NSYMB
C      DATA LMASK/Z18FF/
C
C      PLOT NORMAL FORCE AS A FUNCTION OF ANGLE OF ATTACK
C.
C.      INPUT CN DATA
C.      CALL GETDAT(CNMAX,CNMIN,CN)
C.      GENERATE SCALE DATA
C.      FCN=CNMIN
C.      DCN=YSCALE(CNMAX,CNMIN)
C.      IF 1ST PLOT, DRAW Y AXIS
C.      IF(IFLAG.EQ.0) GO TO 10
C.      CALL NEWPEN(3)
C.      CALL AXIS(0.,0.,CN*,2.5.,90.,FCN,DCN)
C.      DRAW GRID
C.      CALL NEWPEN(1)
C.      CALL GRID(0.,0.,5,1.,5,1.,LMASK)
C.
C.      PLOT CN

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```
10 CALL NEWPEN(2)
   CALL GRAPH(NCL,CL,CN,FVALX,FCN,DVX,DCN)
C.  DONE
    RETURN
    END
/*GO.PLOTPARM DD *
&PLOT SCALE=0.85 &END
/*GO.SYSIN DD *
```


LIST OF REFERENCES

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